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MEN RETURN TO THEIR WORK IN IRISH CAPITAL

Employees Quietly Reengaged by Masters Without Questions as to Union Allegiance, Which May Mean Solution

MISS LARKIN AGREES

Such Movement in Large Proportions Would, It Is Said, Signify Silent Withdrawal of Employers' Ultimatum

LONDON—The Monitor's Dublin correspondent telegraphs that the statement that the men are slowly returning to work is quite accurate, and that it is believed that the strike may come to an end in this way.

As a matter of fact what is happening was represented, on inquiry at Liberty hall, as a victory, as far as it went, for the men, whose organization had remained perfect.

The truth appears to be that the masters, tired of the strike, are permitting the men to return to work by arrangement with them and without any questions being asked as to their severing their connection with the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

If this should be effected on a large scale it is obvious that the employers' ultimatum will have been silently withdrawn. Miss Larkin, who was seen by the Monitor's correspondent, gave it as her opinion that a gradual settlement would take place on these lines, which she considers quite satisfactory.

She added that she thought that William Murphy was still the real obstacle to a general settlement. The strike had been the best managed ever seen in Ireland and had shown a capacity for combination in the Dublin working classes which had never been regarded as possible.

Meantime the series of relief ships arranged for in England is being steadily equipped. Three more ships will sail rapidly with provisions and coal for the strikers.

At Dublin sessions yesterday a number of prisoners, charged by the police with obstructing them, were put on trial. Many of the prisoners showed marks of severe injuries through police batons, but after the evidence had been heard the charges were withdrawn.

GRECO-TURKISH UNDERSTANDING SAID TO BE NEAR

Substantial Progress Made in Negotiations With Both Sides Exhibiting Distinct Tendency to Reach an Agreement

CONCESSION IS MADE

LONDON—The Greco-Turkish negotiations, which were resumed yesterday in Athens, have made substantial progress. There has been a distinct tendency to reach an agreement on both sides, and the concession made by the government in Athens in agreeing that all Greeks in the annexed territory must either leave Turkey within three years or consent to become Ottoman subjects, has paved the way to an understanding.

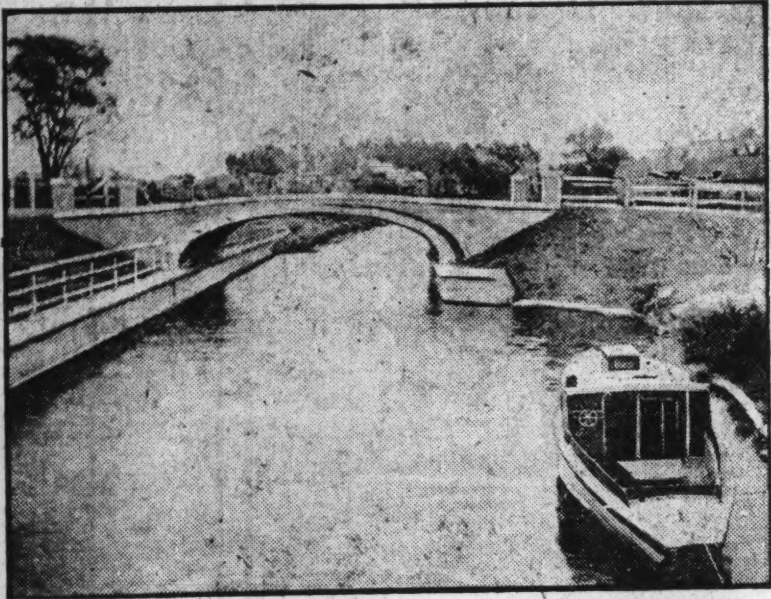
FRANCE ARRANGES LOAN OF 700,000,000 FRANCS TO TURKEY

LONDON—The loan which France is to make to Turkey has now been arranged. It amounts to 7,000,000,000, and in return the Porte grants concessions for five railway lines in Asia Minor, contracts for all of which have been signed as well as sundry concessions elsewhere.

TRIAL OF BEILISS DRAGGING OUT ITS COURSE IN RUSSIA

LONDON—The trial of Mendel Beiliss at Kiev is dragging out its course. Everybody concerned in it seems to feel at liberty to accuse everybody else perfectly indiscriminately. The whole proceedings have long ago been reduced to a farce and the attempt to convict Beiliss has degenerated into a public scandal.

NEW BRIDGE OVER ALEWIFE BROOK TO BE DEDICATED



New bridge over river between Arlington and Somerville

East Arlington Improvement Association to Have Charge of Exercises at Henderson and Woodstock Streets

OFFICIALS TO SPEAK

Dedication exercises for the new Henderson-Woodstock street bridge over the Menotomy river, or Alewife brook, as it is also called, between Arlington and Somerville, will be held this evening under the direction of the East Arlington Improvement Association. The bridge has a span of 51 feet. The cost, \$6500, was provided in equal sums by both communities.

Part of the exercises are expected to be held at the bridge and part in Trinity church on Massachusetts avenue, Arlington, near Lake street. If conditions are unfavorable the exercises will be held in the church only.

Jacob Bitzer, a member of the Arlington board of selectmen and chairman of the committee on building the bridge, will be in charge. Besides music by the Everett brass band, addresses are to be given by Mr. Bitzer, E. W. Bailey, city engineer of Somerville, and John G. Brackett of Arlington.

At the exercises in the church at 8:30 p. m. Charles A. Burns, mayor of Somerville, Robert W. Pond, town engineer of Arlington, A. J. Philpott and J. Howell Crosby of Arlington will be the speakers.

ARMENIANS SAID TO BE VICTIMS OF TURKISH REVENGE

Natives Reported Objects of Ottoman Retaliation for Various Reverses in Balkans

LONDON—There is no question that atrocities of a most disgraceful description are being persistently perpetrated in Armenia.

There is the greatest reluctance on the part of the European press, for purely political reasons, to admit this fact; nevertheless there is evidence obtainable of a nature it is impossible to dispute, and it is becoming daily clearer that unless something is done to help the Armenian population they will be made the scapegoat for the Turkish disasters in Europe.

Dispossessed and fanatical, the population, transported with loss of its goods from Thrace to Armenia, is not likely to regard either the lives or the property of Armenians with peculiar respect. Stories of these people have filled Muhammadans in Asia Minor with a distinct spirit of revenge and that revenge is being poured out on the Armenians, whilst Europe crosses the road.

COMMISSION GIVES DECISION

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission today denied reparations in the case of Wayne R. Brown vs. Boston & Maine railroad.

Do copies of the Monitor which you are remailing to others have certain articles of interest marked? This is a good way to be quite sure that the papers you send receive attention from the persons to whom you send them.

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CONG. PETERS MAY RUN FOR MAYORALTY

If Anti-Fitzgerald Factions of Local Democrats Want Him He Will Enter Contest Says Report From Washington

IS COMING TOMORROW

Representative Andrew J. Peters is coming to Boston tomorrow to become a candidate for mayor of Boston if the anti-Fitzgerald factions of the local Democrats want him to run, according to word received today from Washington. Some time ago he was mentioned as a possible candidate by the Citizens Municipal League, but no indorsement was given and it is unlikely that its candidate will be named before the league convention on Nov. 6.

While he is attending to his congressional duties and has not made a move toward securing support for his candidacy, and will make no effort to get it unless it comes to him unsolicited, Mr. Peters says he would not decline to seek election if he were assured the "right people" would be with him.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD TAKES UP FIRST PHONE CASE

New Bedford Company Asks to Issue \$40,000 in Bonds to Cover Its Indebtedness

For the first time since the formation of the public service commission, that body took up a telephone matter today, when it heard the petition of the Automatic Telephone Company of New Bedford for permission to issue \$40,000 in bonds to cover indebtedness falling due Dec. 13.

O. S. Cook appeared as attorney for the company and said that it was incorporated under state laws and had 2350 subscribers in New Bedford. He said the company was formed in 1911 when the issue of \$100,000 in bonds was authorized. Only \$80,000 was raised, however, at that time. The organization now wishes to issue the \$40,000.

Clarence H. James submitted a list of expenditures to show how the \$44,500 indebtedness of the company accrued, but the list was not detailed enough to satisfy the commission. Chairman Macleod requested Mr. James to make out a fuller list, showing every item of expense and submit that.

The commission, upon receiving the list, he said, would go over it and then decide whether it would be necessary to appraise the property of the company to make certain that approval of the desired bond issue was justified. Only officials of the company and the commissioners were present.

JERSEY STREET EXTENSION IS ASKED OF MAYOR

Committee of Park Department Proposes Way to Improve Entrance to Museum of Fine Arts

With a view to improving the entrance to the Museum of Fine Arts on Huntington avenue, a committee of the park department called on Mayor Fitzgerald today and asked him to see what could be done to continue Jersey street through the Fens and make it run from Audubon road to Huntington avenue. The cost is estimated at between \$80,000 and \$90,000.

Improvements have been in progress on the roads in this section for some time and the earth taken from the new subway is being used to fill in certain parts.

The mayor favors the proposition of extending Jersey street.

LYNN Y. M. C. A. AFTER MEMBERS

LYNN, Mass.—Officials of the Young Men's Christian Association are conducting a campaign to increase the membership of the association. Booklets and other literature describing the scope of the institution are being circulated.

The gymnasium classes were opened for the winter term this week under the direction of Harrison H. Buxton. The boys' department is making arrangements for a Halloween party, Oct. 31.

MALDEN TO HAVE PLANNING BOARD

Mayor Schumaker will next week appoint the five members of the new Malden city planning board, following adoption of an ordinance creating the board by last evening. After their last terms expire, one member will be appointed each year for a term of five years.

CITY GYMNASTS ARE SUSPENDED FOR SEVEN DAYS

Seven Instructors of Park and Recreation Department Are Punished for Refusing to Perform in Columbus Parade

HEARING IS PRIVATE

Suspension for seven days without pay with automatic reinstatement at the end of that time was the penalty imposed on seven instructors by the park and recreation department of the city today for their refusal to perform gymnastic exercises.

LIST OF OPERA SONGSTERS FOR SEASON MADE PUBLIC

Prospectus Approved by Henry Russell and Andre Caplet, Containing Foremost Artists of the World, Will Be Issued Presently and Sent Out

Artists and repertory for the coming Boston opera season, as approved by Henry Russell, the director, and Andre Caplet, the conductor, before they sailed for America yesterday are named in the prospectus which is being prepared to send out to subscribers. The book will be issued in a day or two and will be in substantially the same form as in previous seasons.

The list of singers is as follows:
Soprano: Mmes. Amadei, Androva, Beriza, Bori, Cavallieri, Deck, Destini, Edvina, Garden, Green, Gauthier, Heliane, Heyman, Jonani, La Silva, Marcel, Melba, Nette, Nielsen, Reiger, Ritter, Scotney, Sharlow and Trazzini.

Contraltos: Mmes. Dalvarez, Gauthier, Gay, Mandell, Matzenauer, Leveroni, Rienskeja, Supin and Swartz.

Tenors: Messrs. Clement, Deru, Fontana, Fusco, Giaccone, Giorgini, Jerville, Lighte, Oppezzo, Martinelli, Muratore.

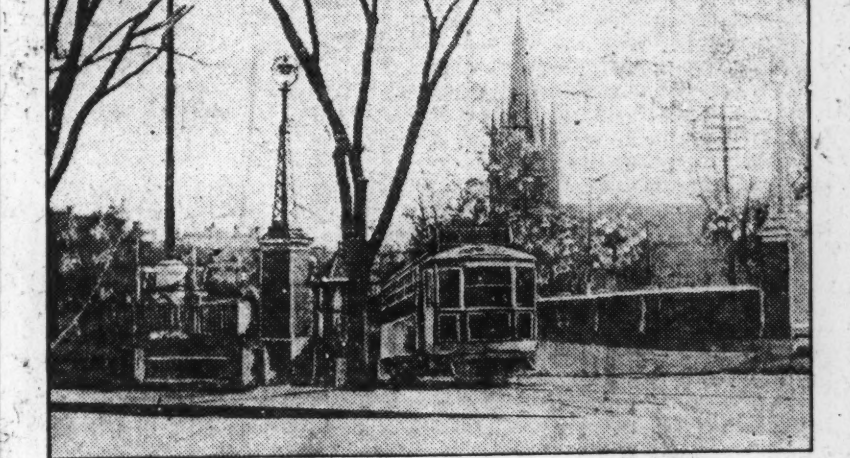
Bass: Messrs. Ancona, Blanchard, Danges, Everett, Fornari, Grand, Marcoux, Neumarkter, Pulcini and Tortorici.

Basses: Messrs. Lankow, Ludikar, Mar-dones, Sampieri, Sillich, Tavecchia, White and Wronsky.

The operas to be sung are: "Aida," "Barber," "Boheme," "Gibcoada," "Cavallier," "Don Giovanni," "Francesca," "Jewels," "Lucia," "Butterfly," "Otello," "Pagliacci," "Manon Lescaut," "Rigoletto," "Suzanne," "Tosca," "Traviata," "Trovatore," "The Girl," "Carmen," "Hoffmann," "Faust," "Louise," "Manon," "Vanna," "Samson," "Thais," "Meister-singer," "Hansel" and "Tristan."

Visiting artists include Mmes. Alda, Clausen, Fremstad, Gadske, Hempel, Nordica, Raisa, Riegelman, Stevens, Teate, White and Zepilli, and Messrs. Amato, Burke, Caruso, Constantino, Dal-mores, Goritz, Polese and Scotti.

PEACE EAGLE GIVES FINISHED ASPECT TO CAMBRIDGE STAFF



\$7000 pole at left located near Sanders theater

Now that the golden eagle of peace has surmounted the tip of the flagstaff erected in Harvard square, Cambridge, to the memory of revolutionary heroes, the \$7000 shaft which rises to a height of 100 feet has assumed a finished aspect.

Arrangements are being formulated for a public meeting when the staff and an American flag 30x20 feet will be presented to the city at exercises in Sanders theater, Cambridge, Nov. 6, at 2 p. m. Curtis Guild, former United States ambassador to Russia, will deliver the oration.

GERMAN MAKES RECORD LONG DISTANCE FLIGHT OF 1343 MILES

Aviator Stoeffler With Ordinary Military Biplane Covers the Distance in 22 Hours 47 Minutes, Stopping at Intervals for Food and Slight Repairs

LONDON—The long-distance record for aeroplanes, previously held by the Frenchman Brindejonc, has just been broken by the German victor, Stoeffler. Stoeffler, starting from Berlin at midnight on Monday, flew to Posen, 143 miles, and after a half-hour's rest returned to Berlin.

After repairing a defect in his machine he started for Muhlhausen, where he arrived after a flight of 423 miles. He

PRESIDENT BACKS REDFIELD PLAN OF INVESTIGATION

Inquiry Into Closing Factories or Reducing Wages "Because of Tariff" Meets With Approval

WASHINGTON—President Wilson has approved Secretary of Commerce Redfield's plans for investigation of the affairs of manufacturers who may close factories or reduce wages on the excuse that such curtailment is forced by the new tariff. An appropriation for this work will be urged upon Congress. Approval was also given for Mr. Redfield's plan for investigation of cost of production, wages and living conditions here and abroad. The plan contemplates increases in tariff rates found too low because of foreign manufacturing conditions.

REPORT SULZER CASE VERDICT TO BE "GUILTY"

Impression Prevails That New York Governor Will Be Removed From Office on Three Articles of Impeachment

OTHER FIVE MAY FALL

Respondent, It Is Said, Will Not Be Barred From Future Offices—Court Convenes in Open Session at Three O'Clock

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. William Sulzer is now awaiting the verdict of the court which tried him on charges of high crimes and misdemeanors. His closest advisers, basing their belief on the impression which prevailed here today after the court had concluded its secret session and had gone into open session at 3 o'clock expect that the Governor will be found guilty on three charges in the articles of impeachment, that the court will not sustain the other five, and that the Governor will be removed from office; though not disqualified from holding other positions of trust within the state.

It was understood when the recess for luncheon was ordered that on at least three of the articles of impeachment more than a two thirds vote was recorded against the elected Governor. An unofficial rumor gave the Governor only 14 votes.

It was not believed that the final disposition of the case would be made until late today or possibly tomorrow, since most of the members of the court when they cast their votes in open session in- (Continued on page four, column two)

OFFICIALS SAY SR. HUERTA IS SEEKING TIME

Diplomats at Washington Say They Would Not Be Surprised to See Provisional President of Mexico Postpone Elections

WOULD KEEP CONTROL

WASHINGTON—Executive and diplomatic officials here today believed that President Huerta is merely playing for time.

Sr. Huerta is still insisting, according to unofficial advice, that the election scheduled for Oct. 26 would be held. But officials pointed out that the Mexican constitution prohibited balloting when the country was in a "state of disorder." And moreover, the constitution apparently leaves to the President decision as to what constitutes disorder. Therefore officials would not be surprised to see Sr. Huerta insisting that the elections be held up to almost the very day of the balloting, and then suddenly proclaiming that the constitution must be observed and that the elections must be indefinitely postponed, because of unrest throughout the republic. Such a move, it was stated, would continue Sr. Huerta in power as provisional President, even if he did not formally proclaim himself dictator.

Officials today believed that the critical point in affairs between Mexico and the United States, developed yesterday, had passed, mainly because the United States had been able promptly to obtain backing from other nations and the threat of a fleet of naval vessels from all world-powers strung along the Mexican coast with possible withdrawal of recognition, had quieted Sr. Huerta considerably.

The state department today doubted any intention on Sr. Huerta's part to release the imprisoned Mexican deputies. The administration today planned to take no positive measures in the Mexican situation until Sr. Huerta's next open move. The plan to send foreign warships was indorsed but the administration declared that its own change of warships ordered for Oct. 27 is merely a routine movement.

MEXICO CITY—General Huerta's explanation of why he has not replied to the unequivocal note from President Wilson, according to one of the dictator's close advisers today, is that he did not receive the note officially.

It appeared today that the provisional President is likely to be the whole Mexican government soon. Already without a Congress he is likely to be without a judiciary. Four of the 15 judges of the supreme court have resigned and it is said that the others will follow, some of them being expected to resign today. Great Britain, Spain, France, Cuba, Norway and Guatemala today were expected to order warships into Mexican waters to furnish protection to their embassies and legations.

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Prime Minister Answers Clemenceau Criticisms

FRANCE'S POLICY ON EDUCATION IS PREMIER'S TOPIC

M. Barthou in Two Speeches at Congress of Teachers Disposes of Allegations Intimated by M. Clemenceau a Short Time Ago

CHARGES ARE DENIED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The attacks made against the government during the parliamentary recess, which have been centered mainly around the interminable question of public education rather than that of religion, reached their climax when M. Clemenceau a short time ago startled the country by his dramatic warnings of the revelations shortly to be made as to the government's participation in negotiations with the Vatican, with a view to the resuming of official relations.

As already pointed out in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, although M. Clemenceau had chosen his own battleground in the public press, in which he is an unflinching successful operator, he was compelled to retreat from his position without his customary dignity. Apart from the tactics of M. Clemenceau and his friends, there is a more serious question involved than appears on the surface. This lies in an organized opposition which is, however, becoming more and more weakened. The recent official denial given by the prime minister should entirely disarm the weapons used, and compel the opposition to invent new ones if their policy is to be continued.

The Vatican bombshell is now exploded, and M. Barthou in his two speeches at the thirty-third congress of the Teachers League at Aix-les-Bains, finally disposed of the specific allegation of trafficking with the Vatican, the very tenor of the speeches showing very strongly that such an idea is entirely inconsistent with the present policy of the government.

M. Barthou dealt very exhaustively with matters which closely touch the present conditions of public education in France. He said that the program of the Teachers League and that of the government, did not differ substantially as to the principles of education, the objects to be obtained, or the methods to be used. The republic and secular education were, he said, inseparable. Whoever attacked the one menaced the other, and whoever defended the one served the other.

The government were pledged, as was the country itself, to a policy of national accord, which, while they did not deny the aims, they could neither formulate or practise without the union of Republicans and without the loyal and firm en-

forcement of those fundamental laws which were the very raison d'être of the republic.

Whatever the habitual or casual pessimists might say, the intentions and actions of the government were not the outcome of a policy of abdication. Opposed to paltry chicanery and irritating methods, it would never consent, either directly or indirectly, to any renunciation of the principles of secular education, which would be nothing short of treason.

In a later speech, made at a dinner the same evening, the premier said, with regard to the defense of their secular system, they would be easily in accord, since they had an existing statute which furnished them with the necessary model. He liked to think that no one in good faith could refuse the Republican party the right to defend secular education, by the same methods and penalties which the law of separation of church and state had prescribed, for the prevention of attacks against public religion and the clergy.

He had, he hoped, in the above phrases formulated and defined the general policy of the present government with regard both to secular education and other questions of a religious order. As to the former, the laws of 1882 and 1890 constituted the inalienable and indestructible chapters around which they must all unite. With regard to the relations between church and state which had formerly been regulated by the concordat, the minister said they were now firmly bound by the law of Dec. 27, 1905. To this law he had made his contribution by supporting its passing by the Chamber.

He had maintained its principles and was somewhat proud of having defended certain liberal provisions that now formed part of the bill. He felt it important to say that the law of 1905 was for the government the charter which would definitely regulate its course with regard to all matters arising between church and state. It had been reported, he said, that negotiations with the Vatican had already taken place, not only secretly, but also officially, and that at a given time the Republican party and the government would have to face these facts.

The minister went on to say that he did not know what incidents had been guessed at, and still less did he know how the facts had been warped. He could only give them his word of honor that neither under the cabinet presided over by M. Poincaré or that directed by M. Briand nor the present cabinet of which he had the heavy charge and responsibility, had there been at any time or in any manner either directly or indirectly any negotiations whatsoever leading up to the destruction of relations between church and state.

Mr. Barthou concluded by saying that the above were formal, precise, and categorical declarations. They were neither reticent nor equivocal, and if amongst the Republican party there should be any one who considered that the government had not done its duty, or any one who believed in good faith that he could establish before the Chamber and the country the fact that the government was lending itself in any manner whatever to such negotiations, let him get up either in the Chamber or the Senate and openly state his case, and have it out with the government. He would await such a debate with confidence, and he gave his word of honor that he himself would meet such an one with defiance either before the Chamber or the Senate.

BELGIAN CHEMIST MAKES DONATIONS TO INSTITUTIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium—In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding, and of his famous invention, which completely revolutionized the manufacture of soda for industrial purposes, the Belgian millionaire manufacturing chemist, Ernest Solvay, donated a large portion of his fortune to various charitable, educational and other institutions, as well as large sums for the purpose of making extra payments to his workmen and for increasing their retiring pensions.

A brilliant reception was held at the headquarters of the Solvay companies at which France was represented by Mr. Haller, of the institute, who was entrusted with the delivery to Mr. Solvay of the Lavoisier medal. Mr. Appell, dean of the faculty of science of Paris, and Professor Chabrier, represented the University of Paris.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Field howitzer battery of the British army which recently held extensive maneuvers

BRITISH MANEUVERS SHOW AN ADVANCE IN AERIAL WARFARE

Army Exercises Result in Overthrow of the "White" Defense and Forces Are Pursued from Field by Cavalry Division of "Brownland" Under Sir John French

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—What is officially known as the army exercise comprises the scheme of maneuvers designed annually to terminate the field training of the British soldier. Last year this scheme took the form of a suppositional invasion of East Anglia, the opposing armies being then of about equal strength.

This time a plan of campaign had been ingeniously devised by the general staff that had perhaps just a little more originality about it. On this occasion the general idea described how the two states neighboring on Whiteland, namely, Greenland on its northwestern frontier and Brownland bordering on its southeastern extremity, had combined to make a sudden attack upon their mutual neighbor.

Greenland's resources existed on paper only; Whiteland's territory on the other hand was held by a skeleton army represented by three mounted brigades, two of which were composed of imperial yeomanry and certain other units, making in all about 7000 men and well supported by powerful aerial squadrons.

The central feature of the scheme was Brownland's force. Numbering all told some 40,000 men, and divided into two army corps and a cavalry division, under the supreme command of Field Marshal Sir John French, who is chief of the imperial general staff, this force lay bivouacked the night preceding the opening of hostilities along the slopes of the Chiltern hills. Fast its rear and around its left flank, not so very far distant, flowed the Thames, while northwards, to its front, that is to say, stretched the White dominions, covering theoretically the greater part of central England.

It was evident from the beginning that in bringing about this particular strategic situation it was the intention of the general staff to apply as severe a test as possible to the organizing capacity and administrative ability of the various subordinate staffs, the divisional and brigade staffs, especially also to the commissariat, supply and transport departments.

During the early hours of a September morning the Brown battalions and batteries streamed down the slopes of the Chilterns and crossed the border line into White territory. While the left army took its way in columns of route through the old-fashioned town of Aylesbury, and then on in the direction of the river Ouse, the right army pursued a parallel road that led eventually to the little town of Stony Stratford. The Ouse thus flowing directly across the line of advance of both armies very naturally became the first real objective. As the Brown cavalry approached, the White aircraft whirling above the cau-

tiously advancing squadrons, the line of the river was found to be occupied by the territorial cyclist regiments of Essex and Norfolk, but nevertheless seemed to see the Brown horsemen well across the stream. The second day's advance was strenuously resisted by the three White mounted brigades which, thanks to the aid of their very efficient air service and without forcing on a general engagement, must have become possessed of sufficient precise information to clear away any slight doubt as to the Brown general's intentions.

The next day the advance was pushed with the object of delivering an assault on the White positions. This assault resulted in the overthrow of White's defense, although the attack of the Brown divisions was not considered to be sufficiently simultaneous. The White army was pursued from the field by the Brown cavalry, and the following morning after Sir John French had made a change of front, the cease fire was sounded and the operations were brought to a finish.

Constantly during the week King George, who with the Queen was the guest of Earl Spencer at Althorp park, watched the movements of the troops, as did the officers of the French military mission who are on a visit to England. Subsequently, a conference of officers was held in the large riding school of Weedon, at which the King presided and also addressed the conference.

As a result of the maneuvers the general consensus of opinion seems to be that aircraft, though representing an immensely valuable addition to any army in the field, have, owing to the uncertainty of wind and mist when reconnoitering, as yet by no means become a substitute for cavalry. However this may be, the accuracy and rapidity with which the requisite information can be gathered by these aerial scouts and then transmitted by telephone or even wireless telegraph to headquarters, shows what a wonderful advance has been made in this one direction alone from the method in vogue less than 10 years ago.

NEW SOUTH WALES MINES PROSPERING

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—It is estimated that about 25 per cent of the miners of the South Coast mines of New South Wales are recent arrivals from Great Britain. At the present time the coal and coke industries of the south coast of New South Wales are enjoying a period of great prosperity.

All the mines are working at full pressure, development work being carried out in several of the pits to enable the output to be increased as soon as the railways are able to cope with the extra traffic.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES ARE TOLD

Official Gazette in Lisbon Reviews History of Slave Traffic, and Says Decree Will Be Kept

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—A long-expected report on the labor conditions of the African natives of São Thomé and Príncipe was recently published by the official Gazette in Lisbon.

It deals with an exhaustive history of the slave trade from the beginning, and shows how slavery was abolished at the instance of Great Britain after the establishment of the United States, and points out the steps taken by the Marquis of Baudouin in that direction during 1885.

Particulars as to the final suppression of slavery in Portugal and the financial difficulties incident thereto, are given in the fourth chapter, as well as the measures introduced successively from 1842 onwards to 1888, to provide adequate compensation for slave owners.

The Official Gazette relates the history of the various regulations and dispositions made by one minister after another until the desired end was accomplished, and finally deals with the decrees which followed upon the proclamation of the Portuguese republic.

It alludes expressly to the agitation against labor conditions in São Thomé and Príncipe and mentions the decree of Senhor Almeida issued in February, 1913, which it declares was in fact the cause of the emancipation of thousands of natives, and concludes with the fervent hope that every injustice will now be prevented and that the decree, which is to be scrupulously observed, will close the long series of efforts made to effect the total abolition of the slave trade in Portuguese colonies.

DENMARK PRIME MINISTER'S WIFE A STENOGRAPHER

(Special to the Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—When the present prime minister, Mr. Zahle, introduced the constitution bill his wife, who is a stenographer, was seen seated at the reporter's table taking down her husband's speech.

The fact that during the first Zahle ministry the premier's wife continued to work as a stenographer in the Rigsdag, where she had been employed for many years in that capacity, occasioned some comment, but now that Mr. Zahle has been made premier for the second time Mrs. Zahle will again resume her work there.

The daughter of the former premier works as a joiner in Copenhagen, while one of the daughters of the present minister of agriculture was employed by a family in London. Her father when in London paid her a visit, and her employers were very much surprised to learn that their servant was the daughter of a minister of state.

INDIA HAS 188 IRRIGATION SYSTEMS NOW IN OPERATION

More Than 53,000 Miles of Canal and Distributaries Drain About 23,000,000 Acres of Land and the Annual Net Revenue Is Nearly £2,700,000 Sterling

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—It is well known that the system of irrigation in India, especially in northern India, is one of the most ambitious undertakings in the world. Speaking at the engineering conference at Simla recently the Hon. R. P. Russell gave some interesting facts and figures relating to the work which has been done in this direction during the last 30 years.

Thirty years ago 66 irrigation projects were in operation under the public works department in India, on which the total capital outlay was 19½ crores of rupees (about £13,000,000 sterling), and the net revenue derived from them was about a crore of rupees (nearly £870,000 sterling). Twenty years later the number of irrigation projects had increased to 124, and the capital outlay to 43½ crores of rupees (about £28,000,000 sterling), while the net revenue per annum had risen to 2½ crores of rupees (nearly £1,800,000 sterling). At the present time there are in op-

eration 188 irrigation systems under the P. W. D. having a capital value of 541.3 crores of rupees (nearly £36,000,000 sterling), and bringing in a net revenue of about 4 crores of rupees (nearly £2,700,000 sterling). Ten years ago there were in operation more than 43,000 miles of canals and distributaries. During the last 10 years 10,000 miles have been added to that total.

Thirty years ago the area served by irrigation systems of all kinds amounted to about 11,000,000 acres. Twenty years later this had been increased to about 19,000,000 acres, and the present area under irrigation is about 23,000,000 acres. When the works now under construction are completed it is confidently expected that the irrigated area will amount to fully 27,000,000 acres. The total area which under this system is practically immune from famine is considerably over 100,000 square miles, or an area almost equal to that of the British Isles.

BABEL OF TONGUES MARKS CONGRESS OF SYNDICALISTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—About 40 delegates attended the first international syndicalist congress which was held at Holborn town hall recently, with Fritz Kater of Berlin in the chair.

The president's speech was delivered in German and promptly translated into French and English by four efficient interpreters. The proceedings were necessarily delayed by the conflict of languages. Indeed the murmur of voices in four tongues at the same time which arose when some difference of opinion as to the correct translation of a word occurred, was at times extremely trying to the speakers.

Fritz Kater, however, succeeded in making his hearers understand that he was more than satisfied with the progress which the syndicalist movement is making.

The task before them, he said, twofold. First it was necessary to make a definite declaration of the principle of syndicalism, to elaborate the question of principle, not only with the idea of extracting benefits from it, but with the idea of finally doing away with capital entirely. Second, the syndicalist movement must be seen from a broad, an international standpoint; they must no longer look at it from the national standpoint, they must raise their

thoughts to realize what it means in a great international sense. A resolution that the morning's business be conducted with closed doors was adopted, and in consequence the press and public were asked to retire. The afternoon and all other sessions of the congress were carried on in public, but Fritz Kater announced that the report of the morning's deliberations would not be reported upon at present. A resolution was then submitted by a Portuguese delegate protesting against the persecution of Portuguese syndicalists by the new Portuguese republic. "It almost makes one," he said, "regret the departure of the monarchy."

His resolution was carried without a dissentient voice and the condition of syndicalism in England was brought up for discussion. The English government coming in for a good share of opprobrium, especially for their use of armed forces of coercion against the Dublin transport strikers.

Delegates from many countries afterwards produced reports on the international aspect of the syndicalist movement. The babel of tongues which ensued upon their reading of these, when every sentence had to be translated into another language, was so great that eventually it was decided that those unread, should be presented in writing, in order that they might be translated and circulated among the delegates.

BERMUDA GETS BRITISH FLEET ON ACCOUNT OF CANAL

(Special to the Monitor)

DEVONPORT, England—The fourth cruiser squadron recently left Devonport for its new base at Bermuda. At present the squadron consists of the cruiser Suffolk, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock, and the cruisers Berwick and Lancaster. The Monmouth will join shortly from the China station.

At present the British force on the North America and West Indies station consists of three small cruisers of the Apollo type of 3600 tons displacement, which have been ordered home for transfer to the material reserve. The chief reason for transferring the squadron to the Bermuda station is the added importance which the completion of the Panama canal will give to one of the most important of the British trade routes.

The Suffolk, and the other cruisers belong to the county class and were launched in 1901-3. They have a displacement of 9800 tons and carry 14 6-in. guns and two torpedo tubes. All the vessels were designed for 23 knots, but can exceed that speed if necessary. The commander of the fourth squadron, Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock, played an important part in 1900 in the operations arising out of the Boxer rebellion. From 1911 to 1912 he was rear admiral of the Atlantic fleet.

TYNE TUG BOATS' MEN ASK INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

NEWCASTLE, Eng.—The dispute which has arisen between the owners of the Tyne tug boats and the men employed on them is caused by a demand for increased wages and additional pay for overtime work. The men base their demands for more pay on the high cost of living and the responsible nature of their work. The owners after having carefully considered the demands of the men state that they amount to 100 per cent, and are out of all proportion to the tugs' earnings.

SIR GEORGE REID'S SUBSTITUTE NAMED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Capt. R. Muirhead Collins will undertake the duties of high commissioner in London during Sir George Reid's visit to Australia. Captain Collins, who represented the Commonwealth of Australia at the international statistical congress, has recently returned from Vienna.

CHILDREN GO TO CANADA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The steamship Corinthian (the Allan line), sailed for Canada quite recently with 150 boys and 100 girls. This is the two-hundred and sixteenth party to be sent out from Dr. Barnardo's homes.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—Joseph and His Brethren. 8.
CASTLE—Blue Jeans. 7:10, 8:10.
COLONIAL—Believe Me, Xanthippe. 8:10.
HOLLIS—Miss Julia Sanderson. 8.
KEITH'S—Vanderbilt. 2, 8.
MAJESTIC—Believe Me, Xanthippe. 8:10.
PARK—The Conspiracy. 8:10.
PLYMOUTH—Disraeli. 8:15.

BOSTON CONCERTS
Friday, Symphony hall 2:30 p. m., second rehearsal Boston Symphony orchestra.
Saturday, 8 p. m., Symphony hall second concert Boston Symphony orchestra.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., recital by Mme. Melba, soprano, assisted by Edmund Burke, baritone.

NEW YORK
ASTOR—Seven Keys to Baldpate.
BELASCO—David Warfield.
CASINO—De Wolf Hopper.
COLEMAN—Potash and Perlmutter.
COMEDY—Believe Me, Xanthippe.
CORT—Believe Me, Xanthippe.
CRITIC—William Collier.
EMPIRE—John Drew.
ELTINGE—Within the Law.
HIPPODROME—America.
KNICKERBOCKER—Her Little Highness.
LIBERTY—Her Little Highness.
LYRIC—Her Own Money.
LYCEUM—Miss Grace George and "The Younger Generation."
MANHATTAN—Southern and Marlowe.
NEW AMSTERDAM—Sweethearts.
ROYAL—Little Women.
REPUBLIC—Temperamental Journey.
SHUBERT—Forbes-Robertson.

CHICAGO
AUDITORIUM—The Whip.
FINE ARTS—The Yellow Jacket.
CORT—Gloriana.
GARRICK—William Hodge.
GRAND—Stop Thief.
ILLINOIS—Lady of the Slipper.
LANSALLE—A Trip to Washington.
POWERS—The Governor's Lady.

Interneecine Strife a Feature of Albanian Situation

TWO BALKAN PROBLEMS STILL HOLD ATTENTION

Albania and Islands Called Not Really Great Questions, But Said to Have Reflected Importance by Touching Interests

SITUATION ANALYZED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—As those in any way acquainted with conditions foreseen, the calling into being of the new Albania is being attended with peculiar difficulties. The cry "Albania for the Albanians" never did ring true, for several simple reasons, not the least convincing being that this conjuring phrase of the chancelleries had its birth on the banks of the Danube, and never found so much as an echo on the slopes of the Pindus.

True, Ismail Kemal Bey, the head of the provisional government, visited in turn all the capitals of Europe with the phrase writ large on his phylactery, but it was given to him ready made in Vienna, and if the powers concurred it was not because of any conviction of its justice, but because of a very deep conviction of its expediency.

Albania, or what purports to be Albania, has now taken up the cry, but, as was all along expected, it is not the battle cry of a united people, but of tribe against tribe engaged, as they have been for the last 2000 years, in interneecine strife. To a certain extent the present struggle is given the color of a national effort by the fact that the most "reported" part of it has been directed against Serbia.

As a high Serbian authority, however, declared to a representative of the Monitor, that side of it is greatly exaggerated; and not without an ulterior end in view.

The outstanding feature of the whole complication is its fortuitous nature, and not the least interesting, the fact that the least powerful authority in the country at the moment is the so-called provisional government. Ismail Kemal Bey hugs the coast at Valona, and appeals to the powers. Essad Pasha, the "quondam defender of Scutari, with his 'army of fortune,' decides to throw in his lot with the particular rising organized and led by Isa Boletini. He requests arms and ammunition from the "central government," and when Ismail Kemal Bey refuses, just sends reinforcements from his own forces.

Meanwhile, the leading notables of the Kaza of Malacastra unite their followers in a march on Valona, "to displace the provisional government, accuse it of ineptitude and incapacity," while in the north the Malissori carry on a totally disconnected campaign against the Montenegrins, and against one another.

It is quite in vain that one looks in all this for some line of coherence or for some indication, no matter how slight, of a national policy, and it is not long before one comes to the conclusion that after all the leopard has not changed his spots, and that the new Albania is the old Albania, and the new peoples of this world's backwater, just what they always were. Essad Pasha, Isa Boletini, Ismail Kemal Bey and Riza Bey are just Albanian chieftains of the old approved school who will unite today to fight any one who is a good enemy or has anything to loot, just as when the enemy is disposed of, they will turn against each other so as to "waste no time in peace." True, the chancelleries talk with becoming gravity of the efforts of Essad Pasha as a deep design to restore the authority of Turkey in Albania. The amount of control which Turkey would exercise in Albania with no access to the country save by sea, is not difficult to estimate. She would do little when she had a road for her troops and a railway: she will certainly do less when every man has to be transported to the Adriatic. Essad Pasha may cover her efforts with the veneer of loyalty to the Caliph, but his most recent actions are far too like those of his fathers to attract attention by reason of their originality.

Turkey naturally is not opposed to the actions of the defender of Scutari. The government at Constantinople, basking in the popularity which has flowed to it from the chance restoration of Thrace, casts about for further kudos, and is by no means averse from a "success" in Albania.

It is just here that the Albanian question touches another question, which looms large on the political horizon—the Greco-Turkish question. It is almost an historical platitude to say that the Muhammadan is always sanest in adversity and defeat. His belief in the writing on the preserved tablet saves him from despair, but at the first sign of returning success this same belief is apt to sweep him into an extravagant optimism which becomes a menace to his neighbors.

The Young Turks have recovered much of Thrace easily, far too easily. They have dictated terms of peace to Bulgaria. There is a big rift in the clouds over Albania. Can it be wondered, at if the Ottoman should begin to declare that restoration is what is now written on the preserved tablet, and raise the question of the islands once again with Greece? It is, of course, more than permissible

to doubt if it could ever lead to war, but Turkey has already gained so much from chance that the authorities at Constantinople may be depended upon, as is their custom, to make sure that this source is exhausted before seeking elsewhere for that security which is begotten of success.

Neither the question of the islands nor the question of Albania is, of course, really a great question but like every other question in the near east, by reason of the wider interests they touch upon, it is covered with a reflected importance which demands the most serious attention.

This is especially true in regard to Albania. Italy watches Greece with many a sideward glance at Austria-Hungary. Austria-Hungary watches Serbia with eyes which wander often to Italy. Behind Serbia stands Russia and behind Austria-Hungary stands Germany. What stands behind Italy can only, as yet, be very dimly surmised but sufficient is known of the many complications which surround it, to erect the Albanian question to a position of great international importance and to keep it there.

BERLIN PLEASSED BY KAISER'S ORDER ON 'SAMSON ET DALILA'

M. Saint-Saens' Opera Not to Be Cut Since Composer Refuses to Conduct Truncated Version

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—General satisfaction is felt in Berlin at the intervention of the Kaiser between M. Saint-Saens and the directors of the Royal opera house and also because the Kaiser's verdict was given in favor of the composer.

A short time ago M. Saint-Saens came to Berlin to conduct a special performance of his opera "Samson et Dalila," but on finding that the management had made numerous "cuts," usual in Berlin productions of the opera, he refused to appear. Meanwhile the Kaiser had sent a telegram expressing his pleasure at M. Saint-Saens' arrival and welcoming him to Berlin.

Thereupon M. Saint-Saens explained to the Emperor how matters stood and that he did not in the circumstances feel able to conduct the performance of "Samson et Dalila," which was merely a truncated version of his work. Immediately the Emperor replied that he fully agreed with the composer and ordered that the opera should be given without cuts. Neither orchestra nor singers, however, were sufficiently prepared to give the full-text of the opera without rehearsal; it was therefore arranged that M. Saint-Saens should conduct at an extraordinary performance on Oct. 12.

When M. Saint-Saens appeared in a box at the Grand opera house to witness the abbreviated edition of the opera given on the day following his arrival in Berlin, he was accorded a most enthusiastic greeting, and a perfect ovation again awaited him at the Philharmonic hall on the occasion of a concert, at which his music was performed. He himself conducted several pieces.

ULSTER WILL NEVER SUBMIT DECLARES WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Marchioness of Londonderry, the President of Organization, and Two Vice-Presidents Ask Continuation of Same Privileges the Province Now Enjoys

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A letter signed by the Marchioness of Londonderry, president of the Ulster Women's Unionist Council, and by the two vice-presidents, expressed to the many branches of the Unionists council, the great satisfaction that is felt at the hard work that has been done by Ulster women in the fight against home rule.

It says that some have gone as speakers and canvassers to English, Scottish, and Welsh constituencies, meantime, others are at home sending papers and letters to the Radical electors of Great Britain, or are collecting money, so necessary to the success of the campaign, whilst many are engaged in the work of the revision and registration of voters.

The presidents go on to point out that whilst good work has already been done, the next six months will yet call for a continuation of exalted efforts, for the people of England must be shown without any doubt that Ulster is determined never to submit to a Parliament in Dublin.

Great satisfaction is expressed concerning the fact that Ulster women have fitted themselves to render efficient assistance to Ulster volunteers if necessity arises, and to stand by the men in their resolution not to surrender their rights and liberties to a Nationalist Parliament. All they ask of England is that Ulster may continue to enjoy the same privileges that it does now with the inhabitants of England, Scotland and Wales.

Mrs. Fawcett, L.L.D., president of the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies, recently addressed a crowded meeting in the Inverness town hall. Speaking as one who had been working for the cause for more than 40 years she gave a history of its progress, and said her heart was full of exultation at the enormous strides which it had made in this country and in other countries.

She strongly denounced the prime minister and the government for not having fulfilled their pledges to women suffragists, and for not even attempting to re-

CHINESE PLAN TO ESTABLISH GIRLS' SCHOOL

Pressing Problem Before New Republic Admitted by President and Other Officials to Be That of Education of Women

COUNTRY BACKWARD

(Special to the Monitor)
PEKING—There is no better indication of the civilization of a nation than the status of its women, and judged by this standard China does not occupy a very high position. Female education is in an extremely backward state.

The President himself has admitted that the most pressing problem before the country is that of the education of women, but notwithstanding this expression of opinion from such a high quarter the recent educational conference, beyond a passing reference to co-education, gave no attention to the subject.

Doubtless the ministry of education would urge that its new scheme should be universal, and should be applied to girls as well as to boys, but if that were the intention when the scheme was drafted, it is safe to assume, in the light of recent events, that local educational authorities will interpret the word "child" as including the male sex only.

This is the traditional attitude, and it may perhaps be excused at present, as the supply of teachers for girls' schools would be totally inadequate, if the scheme were carried out on a universal plan. It was probably this consideration that induced the conference to make so radical a proposal as that for co-education, but the impracticability of a solution on these lines is apparent to those who know China.

The one ray of hope in the situation is that the need of education for women and girls of China is officially recognized, and that it is admitted that they are intellectual beings. Probably the excellent results of missionary work in this direction, on the part of American and British pioneers, have helped to alter official opinion in regard to this matter, and it is no small step from the traditional attitude, which regarded woman as a domestic drudge, to the President's recognition of the urgent importance of female education, and to the request of the Chinese officials to a missionary body to establish a school for girls, the officials themselves guaranteeing all expenses.

These instances show that although little or nothing has been done to make possible a scheme of national education for girls in China, there is at least a desire to see such a scheme introduced, and this change from the old-fashioned viewpoint encourages the hope that China will ultimately progress in this direction, though the progress may be slow.

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James Larkin (wearing cap) and some of workers' representatives at Dublin inquiry

MR. LARKIN'S WORK IN DUBLIN STRIKE PRAISED BY CLERGYMAN

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland—Referring to the labor troubles in Dublin, Mr. Gosling, the Labor leader, speaking at Beresford place, said that he had 1,000,000 men to support him in England—men who believed that the Dublin fight was their fight. He said also that he expected assistance from France, Germany, and America.

Mr. Larkin said that the fight had done much to break down barriers between the classes. A Protestant clergyman, he said, came to him at the conclusion of one of his speeches, and said

that he had never heard anything like it in Ireland before. "You have done," the clergyman declared, "more to break down barriers between class and class, and sect and sect, than any man in Ireland has ever done."

In the meantime the situation remains much the same. Two or three more firms are now involved, since more laborers and girl workers have been dismissed for refusing to work with materials from the firms whose workers are involved in the dispute. Eviction proceedings also are being taken with some of the tenants of laborers' cottages.

RARE SPECIES OF FUNGUS FOUND BY BRITISH SOCIETY

(Special to the Monitor)
HASLEMERE, Eng.—The annual fungus foray of the British Mycological Society which was held recently at Haslemere resulted in the finding of many rare species. Exploitations were carried out at Wolmer Forest, Charlton Forest and Rodborough common and over 40 members took part.

Prominent among them was Miss Guiliana Lister, a niece of Lord Lister, who discovered among other species the *Lecanora pusilla*, this making the second time it has been found in England, the *Olegonema nitens*, the fourth species of this plant to be discovered in Great Britain, and the *Hemitrichia clavata*. Many other rare species were found.

Papers were read at the Haslemere educational museum, which was placed at the disposal of the society by the trustees, and many references were made to the work of its founder Sir Jonathan Hutchinson.

As already mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor the future of the Hutchinson museums is causing some anxiety and two proposals are being considered. One involves the raising of a sum of £500 per year for five years when the whole matter will again be raised and the other, the raising of £12,000 in order to maintain the museum as a permanent memorial of Sir Jonathan Hutchinson.

At the final meeting of the society a resolution was passed recording the society's appreciation of the kindness of the trustees in placing the museum at their disposal and expressing the hope that the museum, widely known for its educational value, would be maintained and developed on the lines indicated by the founder.

HOLLAND TO HAVE POLISH CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—A number of Poles living west of the Elbe have decided upon organizing a congress of Poles, but owing to the law governing public meetings, which prohibits the use of the German language, they are obliged to hold their sessions elsewhere, and Holland has been decided upon for the purpose. Thus the Poles have chosen to adopt a course similar to that pursued by Socialists when the socialist laws were in force some time ago.

RUSSIAN MINISTERS RETURN

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—M. Zolotareff, the Russian minister for internal affairs, has now returned from abroad after his vacation and has again taken up his duties.

LORD METHUEN CONSIDERED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—According to the Bystander, Lord Methuen, a friend of the Duke of Connaught, is the probable successor of his royal highness to the Canadian vice-royalty.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OFFICIALS PLAN TRADE CLASSES

Dr. Henry Dyer in Report Urges That Example of Postal Officials Be Followed by Others

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—At the monthly meeting of the school board of Glasgow Dr. Henry Dyer, convener of the continuation classes committee, described in a special report on trade classes what had been done by the other school boards in Scotland, and indicated what was required in Glasgow.

Now that an act of Parliament had placed the duty of giving trade instruction on the school board, the governors of the Technical College wished to be relieved of this duty, and to arrange for the school board to take over the trade classes hitherto held in the Royal Technical College, as well as to provide other trade classes in various districts in the city.

This will involve considerable expenditure, and Dr. Dyer said he was inclined to proceed very cautiously in the matter, as he desired to gain the cooperation of the employers in meeting this outlay. The work done in the trade classes should be made to supplement the experience of the workshop, not to supplant it.

He was glad to report that the Glasgow postoffice officials had arranged for the further instruction of boy messengers and of workmen in such subjects as would fit them for work requiring technical knowledge and thus prevent them falling into blind alley occupations, and he hoped that this example would be followed by other employers, as the problem of boy labor was one of the most pressing of the day.

Dr. Dyer's report was heard with great interest, as he has been for many years in charge of the evening classes carried on by the Glasgow school board and has done much to improve the facilities offered to boys and girls to continue their education, general or technical, after their school day is past.

MOTION FILMS TO GIVE "PEER GYNT"

(Special to the Monitor)
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—A Swedish cinematograph company, which possesses the monopoly for the films of some of Henrik Ibsen's plays, is making arrangements to produce his "Peer Gynt" in the near future. The scenes, which take place in Egypt, are to be photographed out there. This will be a very expensive matter, as the company will, of course, have to send out all those who are to take part in the performance, but no expense will be spared in order to make the film a success.

AUSTRALIA NAVY POLICY SAID TO BE SUPPORTED BY PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, Aus.—Admiral King-Hall, the commander-in-chief of the Australian naval station, when the guest at luncheon of the Commonwealth Club in Adelaide, South Australia, recently made some interesting remarks in regard to the royal Australian navy.

After referring to the criticism passed on Australia for building and equipping its own navy instead of contributing to the upkeep of the imperial navy, Admiral King-Hall said:

"The royal Australian navy was a force which the commonwealth had most rightly decided to initiate and organize, and it was the nucleus of a very formidable division of the imperial fleet. It was already in being and in working order. Let them consider the Australian naval policy. If a contribution could be

GREAT PAGEANT MARKS 1000 YEARS OF GERMAN CITY

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The city of Cassel recently celebrated its one thousandth anniversary. All the festivities took place in beautiful autumn weather and the Kaiser was represented by his son, Prince August, who was present with other princes at all the functions.

A historical pageant closed the long program of festivities. One of the groups representing the state entry of the Empress Kunigunde into the town in 1013, was most imposing, and extremely interesting on account of the costumes, which were faithfully copied from historical pictures.

Noted artists and historians arranged the pageant, the procession taking four hours. It was composed of 4000 persons, 1500 horses and many historical equipages and bands.

The enthusiasm was great, the city was illuminated and schools were closed for three days. In the evening gala performances took place at the new state opera house, that of "Lohengrin" being a representative one.

CASABLANCA TRADE MOVEMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
TANGIER, Morocco—The Chamber of Commerce was inaugurated at the French consulate at Casablanca by M. de Saint-Aulaire. Replying to the president of the commission, who spoke of the desire of all the inhabitants of Casablanca to work together for the benefit of the town, M. de Saint-Aulaire thanked the consuls of other countries for their presence at the ceremony.

As the capitulations are still in force the foreign consuls are not represented on the commission. He also stated that it was the fixed aim of the resident general to cooperate with the native element in the development of Casablanca.

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Report Foss Appeal to Be Sent to 600,000 Through State

He Himself Says Nothing of Immediate Plans, but Activity of Secretaries Points to Preparation of Document for Voters

NO SPEECHES PLANNED

Governor Foss declined to say today what is to be the next step in his campaign, but the work of his secretaries gave the impression that there is being prepared a campaign document which, it is said, is to be mailed to the 600,000 or more registered voters of the commonwealth.

When asked what he proposed to do next, Governor Foss replied in the manner he usually takes when not wanting to make known his intentions: "Well, you know, I never take the next step until I take it. It's like a baby learning to walk. You can't tell whether he is going to step that way, or that way, or that," and the Governor illustrated by thrusting his right foot sideward, then forward and finally backward.

Asked if he had any speaking engagements for today or tomorrow, the Governor replied in the negative. His secretary, John Sherman, said that he had none at all booked at the present time.

There arrived at the secretary's office today several electotype plates bearing the words "From Eugene N. Foss," such as are used for stamping mailing matter.

For some time today outsiders were not admitted to Secretary Sherman's office. This has happened but few times in the past and only when some matter of unusual importance was under consideration.

CITY GYMNASIS ARE SUSPENDED FOR SEVEN DAYS

(Continued from page one)

ercises on a float in the Columbus day parade. There were eight instructors involved, but one of them, Matthew J. Leary was excused because he gave satisfactory reasons for not attending the exercises.

The decision of the park department was reached at a strictly private hearing in its rooms at 33 Beacon street, which continued from 9 o'clock this morning until near 1 p. m.

John J. Driscoll, one of the instructors, at the conclusion of the hearing said the whole thing, including the decision of the department, was unfair, unreasonable and unjust, and he and the others believe that the order originated with Nathaniel Young, who is acting deputy for the department. He supposed the men would go back to work next week.

Principal among the witnesses at the hearing was James B. Shea, one of the commissioners, who has been conducting the investigation. D. Henry Sullivan, chairman of the commission, presided.

The men involved were Joseph J. McNamara of the Curtis hall gymnasium; Matthew M. Leary of the Cabot street gymnasium; Roxbury; George E. Fraser and William E. Miller of the Columbus day gymnasium; Henry J. Brennan, ward 9 gymnasium; William C. Knebel, D street gymnasium; John F. Winston, North Bennett street gymnasium, and John J. Driscoll, Paris street gymnasium.

The men agreed late Sunday to strike against an order that they should appear in the parade floats depicting the different activities of the department. Immediately the commissioners and superintendent of the gymnasias served notice on those in the strike that any one who did not appear to take part in the parade would be suspended.

James L. Walsh, the chief of the gymnasium section, served the notice and said he was acting under orders from D. Henry Sullivan, chairman of the commissioners.

STUDY OF BEAUTY HELD PRACTICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT

"There is something of more importance than fashion and that is beauty," said Mrs. Ruth Butts Carson in her talk on "Fashion in the Light of Art," given at the first literary meeting, which was also "President's day" of the New England Woman's Press Association at the Hotel Somerset yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Carson illustrated her point very clearly by the use of dolls, dressed in harmonious colors.

"In the public schools," she said, "the study of art is placed at the end of the curriculum when it should be placed at the beginning. Beauty is practical. We want it, not only in dress, but in our homes and in the painting of the outside of our houses."

She spoke especially of rainy day costumes, saying that one should choose bright colors for stormy days, rather than sober black, or the dull brown and gray usually worn. No definite rules were laid down by Mrs. Carson in the problem of color, but she advised every woman to study herself, and by trying different colors find out that one most becoming to her.

Mrs. Myra B. Lord, president of the association, opened the meeting by introducing the chairman of the program committee, Mrs. Jessie L. Leonard.

CHURCH URGED TO CHAMPION WAGE EARNER

Utah Bishop Demands That Movement for Industrial Democracy Be Espoused at Protestant Episcopal Convention

CRITICIZES AUDIENCE

NEW YORK.—A demand from Bishop Franklin Spencer Spalding of Utah, that the church join in the movement for industrial democracy aroused the greatest discussion today in the Protestant Episcopal convention here.

"I dislike this system which gives to the greedy and takes from the meek. It is un-Christian," Bishop Spalding told an audience at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

"The system must be ended. The church must awake and the church must ally herself with the movement for industrial democracy."

Bishop Spalding's audience was a fashionable one. There were many financiers and their wives and daughters present. Some of them left before he had finished his address, but the bishop continued, even declaring the present Episcopal convention a "capitalistic convention."

"The men who attend this convention made their money from profit, interest and rent," he declared. "They care not how they get it. They have not a particle of feeling for the workmen beneath them. The wealth of this country is created by the laboring classes, yet they do not get the wealth. In this country 74 per cent of the population own but 4 per cent of the wealth. That shows where it goes."

"If the church is supported by profits the worker knows that it is supported by that which is taken from him. He is forming his own religion away from the capitalistic religion, just as he is forming his own political party away from the capitalistic parties."

"We ought to accept the truth which the industrial democracy movement is trying to teach the world," continued Bishop Spalding.

"The worker must be rewarded on the basis of what he renders. Every child must have a chance for life."

The house of deputies of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church has unanimously passed a resolution omitting Jews and Turks from the prayer for infidels and heretics.

This action must be concurred in by the house of bishops to become effective. The deputies also passed a resolution condemning the reopening of the Kieff ritual case.

REPORT SULZER CASE VERDICT TO BE "GUILTY"

(Continued from page one)

tend to repeat the arguments they made behind closed doors.

The court adjourned last night with its deliberations unfinished. All the deliberations were behind closed doors. No record of the proceedings was kept.

When adjournment was taken, two hours beyond the usual time, the judges filed out under guard and the senators hurried from the chamber to the streets.

There was an insistent rumor that the case had progressed so far as to have reached an informal vote on the guilt or innocence of the Governor on the first article of the impeachment. This article charges the Governor with falsifying his campaign statement. The names of only 32 of the 57 members of the court had been called when it was decided to adjourn. Each member, it was said, was given an opportunity to express his opinion on the merits of the article. It was reported that practically all the members took the opportunity to present their views and that one senator, who is favorable to the Governor, consumed nearly an hour.

None of the reports gave indication as to whether the question of the impeachment of the offenses charged in articles 1, 2, and 6, known as the "money articles," had been formally taken up. It had been assumed that the motion of the defense to strike out these articles would be disposed of before taking the informal vote, but it was said that the procedure adopted called for a discussion of the impeachment of the offenses in connection with this vote.

The question as to whether article 4 of the impeachment charges should be amended to include the testimony of Duncan W. Peck and Henry L. Morgenthau, or whether the Assembly should be asked to bring an additional article covering the offenses alleged in this testimony, was decided when the court voted to admit the Peck testimony into the article as it now stands. No light was thrown on why the Morgenthau testimony was not included.

145 IN EVENING SCHOOLS
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The evening schools opened last night with 110 pupils in the regular department, 10 in the special millinery class and 25 in the sewing class. About 50 more are expected to enroll in the sewing class.

UNION CLUB CELEBRATES ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY DAY



Union Club building in Park street with banner over door—Park Street church spire beyond

Several hundred members of the Union Club assembled at their headquarters, 8 Park street, last night, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the organization and of the occupancy of the present building. Frederick P. Fish, the president, was in the chair, and addresses were made by Charles R. Codman and Col. Thomas Livermore.

A reception to the charter members preceded the regular exercises. The members receiving special anniversary honors were Edwin Hale Abbott, Charles P. Bowditch, Joseph R. Coolidge, Nathaniel Foster, Jr., George Henry Richards and Colonel Codman.

JAMES M. SWIFT SAYS OFFICERS MAY CHANGE FEE

Attorney-General Holds Certain Certificates May Be Issued Upon Payment of Sum to Town or City Clerks

LABOR LAW IS QUOTED

Exaction of a fee for the issuance of certain papers or records mentioned in the child labor law is permissible according to the interpretation of chapter 779 of the acts of the present year made by James M. Swift, the attorney-general, for the deputy-commissioner of labor, who asked whether town and city clerks should charge for certain certificates. The decision was made public today in a letter which the labor commissioner addressed to the superintendents of schools.

In part his opinion says: "If the provision (chapter 779, section 18) that 'no fee shall be exacted for an employment, certificate or for any of the papers required by this act' is to be construed broadly, it would probably apply to all of the papers required under the provision of section 18 above quoted, including the papers specified as sufficient evidence for showing that child is 14, if such papers can be said to be required, but I am of opinion that it cannot be so broadly construed."

COMMISSION RULE COSTS
PORTLAND, Ore.—In three months' time the commission form of government in Portland has cost \$11,721.27 more than did the councilmanic form during the last three months of its existence, says the Oregonian.

BROOKLINE W. C. T. U. MEETS
The Brookline Woman's Christian Temperance Union has a public meeting in the Union building today. The Rev. J. F. Brant, secretary of the international and foreign bureau, speaks and Miss Florence Jones gives a violin solo.

TAX COLLECTION BREAKS RECORD
SALEM, Mass.—When \$253,628.71 was taken in at the tax collector's office yesterday a record was established. The total amount collected on this year's tax since Oct. 1 is \$415,031.12.

PROPOSED FOR POSTMASTERSHIP
WASHINGTON—From the life-saving service to postmastership is the step to be taken by Capt. George F. Snow of Orleans, Congressman Thomas C. Thacher having recommended him for the postmastership of Orleans.

FILIPINOS GET A MAJORITY ON COMMISSION

President Wilson and Secretary Burleson Appoint Five Native Islanders for Membership in Executive Board

STEP TO FREEDOM

WASHINGTON—President Wilson and Secretary Burleson selected on Wednesday the following Filipinos to be members of the Philippine commission: Victorino Mapa, Jaime C. De Veyra, Vicente Ilustre, Vicente Sigson. Mapa will be secretary of finance and justice. The fifth Filipino commissioner will be Rafael Palma, who since 1908 has been the only native on the commission.

The designation of five natives to majority of control of the commission of nine, marks the first step in the policy of the Wilson administration toward self-government and ultimate independence for the Philippines. Governor-General Harrison recommended the native commissioners.

The war department made the following sketches of the new commissioners, whose names will go to the Senate today:

Victorino Mapa has been an attorney-at-law since 1877, has occupied the positions of register of deeds of Iloilo and mayor of the city of Iloilo, and since 1901 has been an associate justice of the supreme court in the Philippine islands. He visited the United States in 1904 as a member of the honorary board of commissioners to the St. Louis exposition. In politics he is a Progresista.

Jaime C. de Veyra, educated in Manila, is a journalist and has edited newspapers in Cebu, Leyte and Manila. He has been Governor of the province of Leyte and a member of the Philippine Assembly from that province. In politics he is a Nacionalista.

Vicente Ilustre has practiced law in the city of Manila since 1904. He is a Nacionalista in politics.

Vicente Sigson took his degree of bachelor of arts at Manila in 1894, and is a graduate of law of the University of Santo Tomas. He is the president of the Progresista party and its leader in the Assembly.

Rafael Palma, who continues in office, during the insurrection was connected with several newspapers, and was admitted to the bar in 1907, and was a member of the First Philippine Assembly from the province of Cavite. He was appointed a member of the Philippine commission in 1908, and is a Nacionalista in politics.

In the appointments of the commission three members have been selected from the Nacionalista, or majority party, and two from the Progresista, or minority party. Two have been appointed from the Visayan islands, Manila and the neighboring provinces get two members, and one is from the Ilocano province in the north of Luzon.

EVENING CENTERS BEGIN SEASON

Boston evening centers generally opened last evening. In Charlestown there was a registration of 200 and the clubs started in at once, full swing. In East Boston, where the work originated, the clubs started in on their programs at once, with attendance of 350. It is expected that the week will see a registration of 1000.

When the new center at the Dorchester high school opened last evening for the register of girls, 100 names were enrolled. Boys are to be entered tomorrow evening. The Roxbury evening center will not open until the first of next month.

MEMORIAL TO MR. DAVENPORT

PORTLAND, Ore.—On Oct. 17 the Editors' Association and the Portland Press Club will start a national movement to erect a monument to Homer Davenport, the cartoonist and writer. Governor West will open the meeting, says the Oregonian.

ARBITRATION BOARD FINISHES HEARING TRAINMEN'S DISPUTE

NEW YORK—The federal arbitration board finished hearings in the wage question between the eastern railroads and their conductors and trainmen on Wednesday. The law requires a decision by Oct. 25. The arbitrators will meet daily until they agree.

Both sides read briefs on Wednesday. A. B. Garretson, for the trainmen, said the railroads had failed to prove that any of the employees' requests were not justified. He derided the railroads' declaration that if they were compelled to take from their earnings to increase wages the public would lose in service.

For the railroads, Elisha Lee declared the men had not proved their case. He said that the granting of the requests would "sooner or later affect the general prosperity of the whole country." In addition to demanding that the em-

ployees' demands be rejected, Mr. Lee submitted that:

"A lower basic rate to passenger men on all through trains making few stops is proper for the whole district; that the monthly guarantee to passenger men be refused, and that no combination of rules of service be so operated as to require the payment of a minimum day's wage without the railroad having an opportunity of securing a minimum day's work."

Mr. Garretson promised that the men would abide by the decision. He declared that by trying to dictate to the arbitrators how they should base their findings it appeared as if the railroads were endeavoring to gain a position from which they could declare the arbitrators' decision irregular, should their decision be adverse to them, and thereby try to continue the wage controversy in the courts.

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS TO DEVOTE DAY TO SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Conferences of Massachusetts and Rhode Island Delegates in Boston Clubs Will Take Up Immigrant and Industrial Questions—Citizenship Phases Discussed

Social problems are to be discussed under the auspices of the immigrant and student departments of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island at conferences to be held in the Twentieth Century and the Boston City clubs Friday. There will be sessions morning, afternoon and evening, and at these various phases of community service will come up for consideration.

Immigrant, industrial and other association secretaries will discuss such topics as "Systematizing Work for Non-English-Speaking Peoples," "The Objective of Our Work" and other industrial questions at the morning session in the Twentieth Century Club, under Miss Grace Abbott, executive secretary of the state immigration commission.

At the morning session in the Boston City Club there will be a round-table conference of student general secretaries in charge of R. H. Edwards, social service

secretary of the international committee. The afternoon session which will be held in the City Club will be presided over by Edward W. Hearne. Talks on "The Boy in the College Community," by H. W. Gibson, boys' state secretary; "The Turning of the Tide, or the New Movement toward Old Fields," by W. E. Waterbury, field secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society; "Vocation as Social Service," by Meyer Bloomfield of the vocational bureau, and "The College Man and the Community Amusements," by R. H. Edwards, will comprise the program.

The evening session, also to be held in the City Club, will be presided over by Prof. George G. Wilson. A dinner will be served and addresses will be made on "The Immigrant," by Dr. Richard Cabot of Harvard; "The Association and the Immigrant," by association secretaries and "The Citizens of Tomorrow," by Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University.

COLOR PETITION TO BE PRESENTED TO MR. WILSON

Complaint of Race Discrimination Goes to President—Inquiry Is Started in the House

WASHINGTON—Arrangements were made today for the personal presentation to the President of a national petition against color discrimination by the federal government. William Monroe Trotter of Boston, editor of the Guardian, will present the petition on behalf of the National Independent Political League. The audience was arranged by Representatives Peters and Thacher of Massachusetts.

"Rules made by members of your cabinet to segregate employees of the national government by race or color," in the petition are called an injury to colored Americans and the establishment of caste. The league reminds the President that when it agreed to support his party at the last election he said no prejudice would be tolerated by him if elected. The petition is aimed particularly at the postoffice and treasury departments.

Resolutions were introduced in the House today by Representative Rogers of Massachusetts requesting the secretary of the treasury and the postmaster-general to furnish to Congress information as to the extent of race segregation practised in those departments.

PRICE GREENLEAF AID IS ASSIGNED

Assignment of financial aid as provided by the Price Greenleaf fund has been made to about 100 members of the freshman class of Harvard University by the committee on scholarships and financial aids of the faculty of arts and sciences. In February a second assignment will be made on the basis of grades received by applicants at the mid-year examinations.

LYNN GETS THROUGH FREIGHT

LYNN, Mass.—Direct freight car facilities to Chicago each day to accommodate the shipments of shoes sent from this city to the middle West have been secured by the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association through the Boston & Maine.

SOUTH BOSTON BUILDINGS SOLD

Ten buildings on the site of the new \$100,000 police station in South Boston were auctioned for the city today for \$412, to be removed by Nov. 10. Bidding started as low as \$3 a house and rose in 50 cent bids.

SURVIVORS REACH NEW YORK

Grosser Kurfuerst, with about 100 survivors of Volturno, which burned at sea, arrived at New York Wednesday. Kroonland, with more survivors, is due today.

PUPILS IN SALEM SEE ART EXHIBIT

SALEM, Mass.—To encourage an appreciation of art, school children were invited yesterday afternoon by artists to visit the Salem salon in Ames Memorial hall, where the exhibition of paintings by Philip Little, George Elmer Brown and Harold Putnam Brown, is being held. Today was the last day of the exhibition.

Next week George Elmer Brown's pictures will be shown at the Copley galleries in Boston.

PROGRESSIVE TO STAY ON BALLOT

At a meeting of Progressives of the eighth Plymouth representative district at Bridgewater yesterday, it was voted not to accept the withdrawal of Representative Cleveland A. Chandler, Progressive, as a candidate for reelection, but to allow the voters to decide election day whether he should be returned. Mr. Chandler offered to withdraw because he was an official of an advertising firm which had placed advertisements for the New Haven railroad about the time that Mr. Chandler voted for the western railway merger bill.

MASONS ARE ENTERTAINED

LYNN, Mass.—Members and ladies of Damascus lodge, A. F. and A. M., were entertained in Masonic hall Wednesday night. The program included soprano solos by Miss Mabel Vella, reading by Miss Mabel Protze and piano and clarinet selections by Arthur Nagle and Dr. Warren B. Mack.

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Harrisburg, Pa., Is City of Parks

HARRISBURG, Pa.—On the east bank of the mile-wide Susquehanna, surrounded by unusual beauty of river, mountain, island and valley lies Harrisburg, the capital and what may be called the pivot city of Pennsylvania. Its site, chosen by a wide and far-seeing settler, John Harris, at the convergence of the Cum-berland, Lebanon and Lancaster valleys, is the region now described in government reports as "the richest agricultural district in the United States." Situated at the mouth of that mountain gap which forms the gateway between the east and west and lying along the river which bisects the state from north to south, the future of the city has been assured from its very inception.

Before the days of the Pennsylvania canal, the city was a transfer point for the overland stages that traversed the state from north to south, from east to west. When the stage gave way to the canal packet and the Conestoga wagon to the freight boat, Harrisburg still remained Pennsylvania's center of transportation, the hub to which converged and then radiated the great bulk of her expanding commerce.

When the railroad supplanted the tow-path, trade continued to flow along the old channels. One railroad followed another till Harrisburg became one of the principal terminal and distributing points of the Pennsylvania railroad. The long trains of through and local freight concentrate here and the smaller consignments are here consolidated into through cars for the larger centers. These together are then combined for territorial distribution.

To what are now said to be the greatest classification yards in the world are being added gradually freight transfer yards, in which much of the great work of freight transfer now done in Philadelphia will be undertaken. Harrisburg is, too, one of the terminals of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad and its branches, and also the Northern Central railroad from the north and south and the Cumberland Valley railroad.

The city's principal products, which exceed \$30,000,000 in value yearly, are iron and steel plates, bridges, frogs and switches, structural shapes, boilers, engines, iron and brass pipe, tubing and coils, tinplate, paper, ruling and bookbinding machinery, book typewriters and billing machines, iron and steel wheelbarrows, hand instruments, hosiery and women's garments, shoes, fresh and cured meats, paper boxes, publishing and stained glass windows.

Under the supervision of five park commissioners, serving gratuitously, but elected to administrative powers, the park and playground system started without funds, and the commissioners without a meeting place. In 10 years has been created what is an exceptional system in America. There is now one acre of parks for each 76 persons, an average exceeded by only three cities in the United States. These parks encircle the city. A park department nursery supplies and cares for the rare bushes, shrubs and trees with which the walks and drives are lined.

The parks have been found very useful. The main service park, for example, includes 16 tennis courts, six baseball diamonds, nine basketball courts, four football fields, a domestic science building, including equipment and utensils complete under the care of an instructor, a nine-hole golf course with clubhouse, a complete equipment of swings and outdoor play apparatus, numerous picnic places able to accommodate at one time with tables and benches approximately 3500 people, a unique natural amphitheater for band concerts with seating accommodations for 2500, and additional room for 1500 more, a well furnished rest house and a remarkably beautiful garden. There are included in the recreation facilities of another park a quarter and an eighth-mile running track, 220-yard straightaway track and advanced modern outdoor playground apparatus complete.

Play in parks and playgrounds alike is supervised by trained instructors. In every one of the 11 playgrounds sewing is taught twice each week. At the Island park playground the city also owns a substantial grandstand seating 3000, and locker rooms and shower baths, sets of bleachers, portable and fixed, hurdles and other appliances necessary for the conduct of play. On another recently acquired island park the city owns an equipped camp site with a log cabin and seven tents with the necessary cots and commissary outfit. Different weeks through the summer are set aside for camping parties for the children of this city, all under the eye of an experienced supervisor. Instructors are employed to teach swimming.

Another park of 543 acres contains a lake covering 122 acres, furnishing ideal bathing and skating. The Capitol park of the state of Pennsylvania includes the

great state capitol building, which stands on a slight eminence and is said to be one of the 10 finest buildings in the world. Classic in style, 520 feet long and built of solid granite, it is most imposing. The building contains art treasures which bring a large number of visitors to the city, and it is in itself an architectural gem.

Special schools are now maintained for the so-called delinquent and backward, as well as for the gifted. Harrisburg was

\$1500 per mile per year—a very low cost for the work performed, the entire length of every street and alley being thoroughly cleaned every day.

A notable advance has been scored in city architecture, as shown in improved school buildings, surrounded by better open grounds. No less notable has been the introduction of some miles of grass plats, both central and at the sidewalks, decreasing the cost of paving and greatly increasing comfort. The Riverside parks

heretofore alluded to include a beautiful walk, known as the "depressed path," and as a central feature of this river-front park there is the beautiful city entrance. This is the only formal city entrance in the United States. Its distinguishing features are two columns from the old colonial state Capitol, set on dignified bases and with suitable capitals, and made historically important by two bronze tablets reciting the circumstances of their construction.

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, HARRISBURG, PA.



Built of granite, 520 feet long, it is said to be one of world's finest structures

one of the first five or six cities in the United States to open special schools for pupils of unusual ability—pupils who are able to complete the course of study in a shorter time than pupils of the regular schools. The Technical High school was opened in 1904 with five teachers and 60 pupils and has grown steadily. In addition to training in the academic subjects each graduate has received systematic instruction in carpentry, machinist's handwork, woodturning, sheet metal work, smithing, patternmaking, foundry practice, steam engineering, machine tool practice and mechanical drawing.

In 1908 a plan for the retirement of teachers was inaugurated which received most favorable comment throughout the country. Harrisburg was the second city in Pennsylvania to provide this for its teachers—in fact, one of the first in the country to do so. A system of district supervision was inaugurated seven years ago, giving teachers and pupils the advantage of frequent advice. Also the work of special departments has been enlarged and the supervising force in these departments doubled or tripled. There is also a teachers' training school.

To the problem of water supply, street paving and cleaning, sewage disposal, filtrations, meat and milk inspection, housing, the collection of garbage and rubbish, home gardening and to the establishment of public markets, Harrisburg has given unusual attention and in nearly every one of these movements it is well in advance of the average city. The methods in use in a number of city departments being widely copied.

Harrisburg is supplied with filtered



Playgrounds at Harrisburg park—Children at play

water by a municipal system worth over \$2,500,000. This water is taken from the Susquehanna river, filtered by a special combined sand and mechanical process in a plant of 12,000,000 gallons daily capacity. The organization of the street-cleaning work under the city highway department of Harrisburg is unique, in that this is probably the only city of less than 75,000 inhabitants maintaining a regularly uniform street-cleaning force, working with a high degree of efficiency. The cost is approximately

MR. BRYAN SPEAKS FOR MR. WILSON

WASHINGTON—William J. Bryan, secretary of state, left Washington Wednesday night for Waterloo, Ia., where on Friday afternoon he will make a political speech. Mr. Bryan went at the request of President Wilson. The occasion is the dry farming convention.

Three days of the convention will be devoted to political rallies. One day will be Democratic day, another Republican day and another Progressive day. Mr. Bryan will speak on Democratic day. United States Senator Cummins will speak on Republican day and former Senator Beveridge on Progressive day.

BELGIUM INDORSES MR. WHITLOCK
WASHINGTON—As the Belgian government has reported that Mayor Brand Whitlock of Toledo, Ohio, will be acceptable as the American minister to Belgium. President Wilson will send the nomination to the Senate today.

PAYS \$1000 FOR LIGHTS
The treasurer of the North Cambridge Business Men's Association yesterday gave to Mayor Barry a check for \$1000 as its share of the cost of lighting Massachusetts avenue with modern fixtures.

FOURTEEN MILLIONS AS GIFT
BALTIMORE, Md.—It is said here that Henry Clay Frick gave \$14,000,000 to his son, Childs Frick, upon his marriage with Miss Frances Shoemaker, daughter of Mrs. Isaac H. Dixon of this city.

STREET RAILWAY PROFIT-SHARING IS ADVOCATED

Successes of Plan Operated in Washington Presented to Managers of American Public Transportation in Convention

CITY AID DISCUSSED

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Welfare topics occupy much attention in the annual convention of the American Electrical Railway Association here.

Profit-sharing with the men who run the cars and care for the tracks was discussed by W. P. Ham of Washington, who told of the plan adopted by the Washington Railway and Electric Company. Since the plan was put in operation, he said, mishaps have materially decreased in number.

The report of the committee on welfare of employees, presented by J. J. Burleigh of Newark, N. J., recommended various relief measures, pensions, and benefits, profit-sharing, savings funds, loan funds, merit systems of rewards and the maintenance of social clubs, and said:

"In our opinion we must acknowledge that if a man gives his best years to an industry, he has some right to expect that industry to provide for him when his days as a producer have passed."

Pointing out that if the general welfare of cities require large outlays for special rapid transit facilities by elevated or subway lines, the whole or part should be paid by the city, Charles S. Sergeant, vice-president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company of Boston, also addressed the convention Wednesday. His topic was "Some Financial Aspects of the Relief of Congestion by the Construction of Subways and Viaducts."

He maintained that "the method pursued in Boston of leasing the city-owned subways to the operating street railway company results in the transfer to the street railway company of all the risks of the enterprise, and establishes the subway rental as a charge against net income prior to the dividends to which the stockholders are reasonably entitled upon their money already invested. It seems to me that this is fundamentally wrong; that, when these new means of transportation are desired by the community, the benefits to the community should be recognized, and the city at least be made a partner in the undertaking and in its risks, especially so because any possible profit can be obtained only in the future."

ADVENTISTS VOTED PENSIONS
WASHINGTON—Pensions and disability benefits are to be provided for the several thousand missionary workers of the Seventh Day Adventists, according to action by the general and North American conference of the denomination.

I. O. O. F. RECEPTION PLANNED
WALTHAM, Mass.—A reception in honor of the grand officers of Massachusetts, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, will be given in Lincoln hall tomorrow evening by members of Waltham lodge.

NORWOOD CHIEF DISCHARGED
James W. Lavers, chief of police of Norwood, who has been under suspension pending an investigation of charges, has received his notice of discharge and an offer of a hearing.

NO WORD FROM JEWELL
NEW YORK—Aviator Albert J. Jewell who started from Hempstead Plains on Monday morning to engage in the Manhattan race has not been heard from since.

TUFTS STUDENTS TO FORM TRIO OF NEW SOCIETIES

One Will Admit Those Who Have Earned Their "T." Another Will Be Devoted to Debating and the Third Will Promote Interest in Hebraic Culture

MEDFORD, Mass.—Students at Tufts Wednesday laid plans for the organization of a college debating club, a varsity club and a Menorah society.

The varsity club is to open its membership only to those who have won their athletic "T." Its aims are to provide an organization which can direct student opinion and sentiment authoritatively, and which, also, shall take charge of entertaining subfreshmen. On the committee elected to form a constitution are Walter J. Kelley of Arlington, George W. Angell of Syracuse and Lloyd E. Aldrich of Rutland, Vt.

About 25 men met to organize the de-

bating society, and the committee consists of Wilfred F. Kelley of Allston, Frederick W. Porter of Springfield and Leland P. Symmes of Beverly. A debate with the Massachusetts Agricultural College team is to be the first arranged. The first regular meeting will be held next Wednesday evening.

The Menorah society is planned by the Jewish students. Its purpose is to study and to promote the culture and the ideals of the Jewish people. It aims to create an interest in Hebraic culture to compare with the interest in Greek, German or French culture. Its membership will be open to any student.

MR. GRAVES NEW HEAD OF BOSTON COMMANDERY, K. T.

Frederick C. Graves was chosen eminent commander of Boston Commandery, Knights Templars, at its annual convocation last night at Masonic temple. Commander Graves is a past master of Joseph Warren lodge and past high priest of St. Andrew's R. A. chapter.

The annual convocation brought out a large attendance and the following past commanders were present:

James M. Gleason, Eugene A. Holton, Rt. Eminent Charles T. Litchfield, Henry H. Litchfield, William B. Lawrence, John G. Waite, John H. Bowker, Rinaldo B. Richardson, Richard A. Atwood, Charles S. Darnell, James S. Blake and Jesse E. Ames.

TEACHERS' CLUBS MERGER PLANNED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A proposition to form a league to embrace all the public school teachers' organizations, made by Miss Josephine Young, president of the Minneapolis Teachers Club, was applauded at a meeting of the club. The league would take in the Minneapolis Teachers' Club, Principals' Club, Grade Teachers' Association and the newer organization of the wives of the schoolmasters says the Journal.

"With such an organization, uniting all the teaching forces of the city, we could do some fine things," said Miss Young. "The smaller interests would give way to those larger interests having to do with general culture and betterment of conditions. There is much good to be done by the separate organizations and perhaps the best example is the hospital benefits the Minneapolis Teachers' Club and now the Grade Teachers' Association offer."

SMALLS OF AMERICA MEET
The first social gathering of the Smalls of America will be held today at the Park street church at 4 p. m. At 8 o'clock the members of the group have been invited to join the American Society of Colonial Families in their October dinner.

OPENING RECITAL TONIGHT
Advanced students at the New England Conservatory of Music will give the opening recital of the season tonight at Jordan hall, at 8 o'clock.

SANFORD FAMILY OF CITY HOLDING GROUP MEETING

Preceding the meeting of the Colonial Families held at the Park street church this afternoon, the members of the Sanford family of Greater Boston hold their first group meeting. The meeting is in charge of J. E. M. Sanford of Boston and Miss Annie Sanford of Brookline. Dr. A. B. Sanford representing the association tells the origin and purposes of the parent organization and points out the significance of the group meetings. Other exercises of a literary and social nature are scheduled.

The seventh reunion of the Sanford family, on F. V. Sanford, president, will be held in New York Oct. 23. There will be addresses by Bishop Charles Sanford Olmsted, of Denver Col., and Bishop L. C. Sanford of California.

CATTLE SUPPLY IS UNSOLD IN FALLING MARKET

CHICAGO—Heavier cattle and hog receipts and much lower prices are reported at the stock yards. More than 19,000 cattle reached the yard Wednesday and 2000 good cattle were left unsold from the big run of Tuesday.

Prime steers were selling at \$8.75 to \$9 a hundredweight, or about \$2.25 less than the high point of the spring.

Even good heaves can be bought for \$6.50 a hundredweight. Shippers are not buying the usual number because of Canadian cattle competition through Buffalo and Detroit. The packers are bringing 40,000 quarters of Argentine dressed beef into New York, due this week.

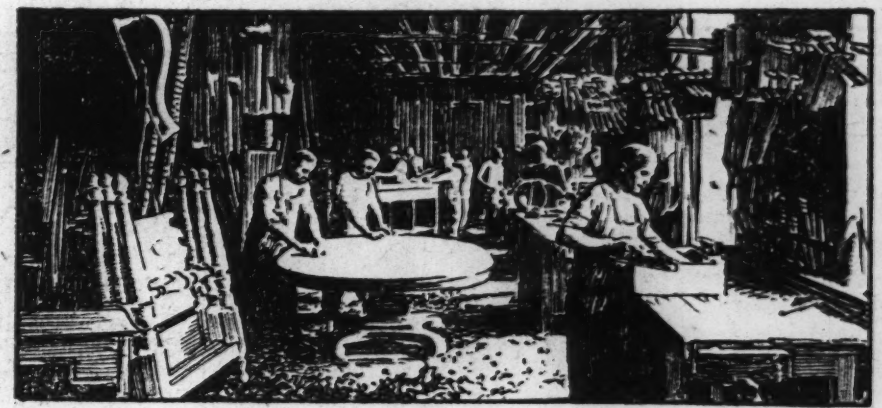
COCOA STATUS TO BE SOLVED

WASHINGTON—The federal board of food inspection announces a public hearing to be held Nov. 7 to determine whether sweetened pulverized cocoa can be admitted to be chocolate, a designation hitherto denied it by the government.

BETZ BUILDING FOR RECORD

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker has bought the 13-story Betz building on the southeast corner of City Hall square for \$2,150,000. Eventually it is to be used for the home of the Philadelphia Record.

Paine's
Section of our factory



OUR OWN SHOPS

Some of the most beautiful furniture in the country is from our cabinet shops.

Our reproductions of rare old designs are widely known, not only for their fidelity to detail, but for their recreation of the individuality and spirit of the originals. Of equal interest and importance are our original designs after the styles of the different periods.

In the production of our furniture practically all the work is done by hand by the most skilful workmen in the craft. The materials and finish are of the highest excellence.

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

PRESIDENT IS FAVORABLE TO TRADE BUREAU

He Wants Reorganization and Establishment of Tariff Board to Investigate Cost of Production in U. S. and Elsewhere

PLANS FOR THE WORK

WASHINGTON—President Wilson has written a letter to Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce, approving the latter's plan for a reorganization of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, with an annual appropriation for expenses increased from \$323,300 to about \$760,000.

The recommendations which Mr. Redfield submitted in a memorandum to the President and which have been approved would provide that the bureau of domestic and foreign commerce should have a tariff section which would investigate "whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States in leading countries where such articles are produced, details of wages, comparative cost of living and general business operations abroad."

It was this bureau which Mr. Redfield in his speech recently before the National Association of Lithographers explained had broad powers of inquiry into the cost of production, wages and general factory conditions of American industry and which Majority Leader Underwood, in closing the debate on the tariff bill in the House, referred to as "the tariff board" of the Democratic party that would investigate intimations of reductions in wages after the tariff law went into operation.

A force of 14 commercial attaches would be authorized under the plan to act as a supplement to the consular service. The consular officers of the state department would be required to report directly to the secretary of commerce, with reference to commercial matters.

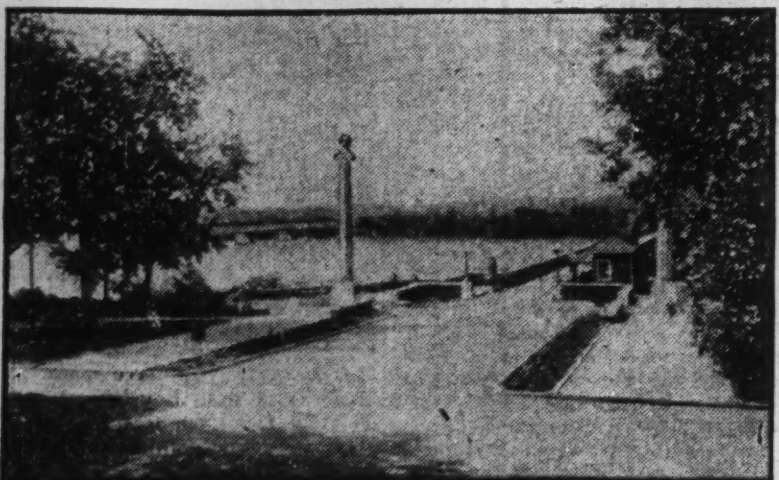
The commercial attaches would be accredited to certain countries, but they would in some cases have districts including several countries. These commercial attaches would report directly to the secretary of commerce, and would aid in the general work of the bureau, collecting information and assisting the promotion of commerce for the United States.

These attaches, the secretary recommended, should be "men of commercial ability, speaking the language of the country to which they are accredited, a language current in commercial circles there, preference being given officers of the consular service, or other branches of the executive service, and who had shown a marked ability in commercial promotion."

HONOR IS SHOWN TO ROBERT BACON

BUENOS AIRES—Robert Bacon, former American ambassador to France, now on the South American tour, was received Wednesday afternoon by the acting President of the republic, Dr. De la Plaza, at a reception and dinner in his honor. Later he met the various government officials and diplomats.

FAMOUS CITY ENTRANCE, HARRISBURG



This is said to be only such city gate in United States

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

AUTUMN MODELS OF GOWNS
SEEN AT BUZENET'S, PARIS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Here is an afternoon gown bien dans la note of Buzenet's striking style—pale coral red softly draping material, with trimming of sable, clever touches of ecru lace and black tulle, the bolero fronts showing large paste buttons, while smaller paste buttons had their raison-d'être holding some fancy in its place or defining some becoming line.

And here a gorgeous evening gown the rich shade of a cactus dahlia deepest red with a dash of violet and called amaranthe. This made the underdress, and over it was an ecru lace tunic, which in turn was veiled with another tunic of finest embroidery on black net, embroidery looking like jeweled flowers and most beautiful; a great bow of bluish green right across the front at the waist gave a smart effect. It was an interesting gown and graceful in every line.

The accompanying sketch shows a lovely afternoon gown of perverche taffeta—and the name of the gown is perverche, meaning periwinkle. The tunic, in coat style, has a clever turn-up hood effect at the back and is wide open in front over a plaited tunic of tulle the same shade, which shows below the taffeta tunic at the back. A tablier of embroidered net falls over the plaited tulle in front; embroidery of gold and deep blue on black net and fine ecru lace forms the vest and sleeve trimmings, and a great velvet flower of richest crimson tones in exquisitely with the soft blue.

A pretty little black taffeta gown was uncommon, for the scanty undershirt was embroidered in posies of yellow and old rose, the tunic was formed of two frills of the plain black, edged with bands of velvet, and circled so as to stand out well, the sash draped so low as to form a yoke to the skirt over the hips. The bodice was in the black with the Japanese collar of the embroidered silk; the sleeves to the elbow with Louis XVI. full ruffles to them; the vest of softest lace. And over this gown the quaintest little black velvet coat was worn with a straight deep rounded effect in the back, and trimmed with putois fur, which was most becoming with its striped effect in black and deep ecru.

An old gold broche gown was quite charming for a simple dance, the skirt pretty short and light and two deep bouffants of plaited chiffon the same shade, one round the hips and the second reaching to just above the knees, and both edged with mink, which harmonized exquisitely with the old gold—the bodice of chiffon and lace and fur and slightly open.

A blue serge and plaid silk in discreet shades of blue and green, with a line of red in it, made ever such a pretty frock. The skirt was of the plaid, left slightly open at either side, and the under bodice and sleeves were of the same, and over this a coat tunic, with double basques, one longer than the other, both short in front and much longer and rounded at the back, and cut so as to give the desired standing out effect; and the bodice pinaflore fashion of a very new cut. It was a crisp, new and very dainty little frock.

A beautiful deep shade of blue was made into a gown that had the appearance of a coat and skirt suit, the skirt of figured velvet, the long coat tunic plaited into big folds and with a deep hem turned up on the right side in taffeta silk the same shade, the sleeves long and cut in one with the bodice and trimmed with ecru lace ruffles, opening on to a delightful little waistcoat of soft apple green.

Aubergine and coral made a delightful combination of color in an afternoon gown—the whole gown of the aubergine charmeuse and chiffon, with soft falling revers in front of the coral, very soft tulle silk with quaint gold filagree buttons at the outer edge of each, and at the back there were bands of the coral embroidered in the aubergine shade, the underbodice all of lace and aubergine chiffon. A coat of aubergine velvet with a sable collar was worn over this.

A pretty idea for home wear was shown here—a skirt of black velvet and a little coat of blue chenille with chine roses in posies worked into it, the blue a rich shade of Nattier; the basque short and close fitting and the coat so worked at the neck that it draped down so as to form almost a fichu effect, which was becoming, and beautiful ecru lace finishing the front and sleeves.

A great deal of jet is used at present, and long chains of jet are being worked into the trimmings of the gowns. Here is one such gown, so as to make clear what is meant, a black soft charmeuse gown with a tunic of black plaited net embroidered in wreaths of green and gold giving a glittering metallic effect. A long chain of square jet plaques round the bare neck and hanging quite low caught up above the waist under a beautiful jet ornament, these same chains coming from back to front under the arms and hangings of them in the tunic also making a sound as of tiny bells with every movement of the wearer.

A girlish frock of palest rose in embroidered chiffon was made with a double 'unic, the lower one edged with a riviere of glittering simili, and the top one edged with fur, the belt being a line of fur which gave a very new touch to the gown. The simili was repeated amid the soft plaited rose chiffon that made the bodice.

A quite gorgeous evening cloak of pale coral red velvet brocade had a deep full hood to it edged with a broad band

of chinchilla and at the back, a deep square of chinchilla hung from below the hood to below the waist, the coat standing well off from the neck. Great silver tassels closed the coat in the front.

An amaranthe cloth gown for afternoon wear had a tunic of plaited chiffon



(By permission of Buzenet)
DRESS IN PERIWINKLE CREPE
With tunic of same shade

the same shade with a deep hem of the cloth to it, the bodice all of chiffon over ecru lace and the sash perverche blue embroidered in amaranthe.

The tunic of beaded embroidery are much lighter looking than those used last season, some of the designs being most delicate. One of white net was embroidered in dragon flies in a clever imitation of these brilliant glancing insects so prettily named demoiselles in French.

A point of interest on a dark blue serge frock was a belt with one straight hanging end in front of a knitted beaded band in violet with a conventional design of pink roses on it. It made the simple little blue frock quite unique.

Afterwards we went down in the Quartier and passed through one of the little garden squares so plentiful in Paris and so much appreciated by the people. Every seat was taken and many mothers and big sisters had brought their own little camp stools, and there they sat in groups chatting and sewing, meanwhile keeping an eye on the babies and children under their care. One hardly ever sees a Frenchwoman idle—sewing of some kind is always handy—darning and mending in these gardens, dainty embroideries in the more aristocratic ones. But here is where one gets at the heart of Paris; its busy thrifty women are its happy thrifty women.

HOME HELPS

In ironing fine silks and muslins, place a piece of fine cambric between the iron and the material.

To freshen stale cake, dip it for a moment in cold milk and then rebake it in an oven at low temperature.

Try serving macaroni with a simple cream sauce, as one would asparagus or cauliflower. It is delicious.

When next scrambling eggs add just a few slices of sweet green pepper, chopped fine, and cook in a little butter.

Olives and English walnuts ground together and moistened with mayonnaise make a tasty luncheon sandwich.

Lace and embroidery should be ironed on the wrong side, with several thicknesses of cloth or a piece of flannel underneath.

METAL TISSUE

For evening wear metal tissue is likely to be worn a great deal during the coming winter. It is introduced as brocade flowers on the surface, as linings to gossamer stuffs, and as sashes. Some of the silver tissues covered with pearl embroideries are charming. Bugles and rhinestones are still used, but not nearly so much as pearls. The edgings of diamante on sleeves and bodices will continue to be worn, however, as they are exceedingly becoming to all.—Indianapolis News.

KNIFE CLEANER

A very good way to clean knives without putting the handles in water is as follows, says the St. Louis Republic: Have ready a jug or vessel with soda water, and as soon as possible after the knives have been used stick the blades in the soda water, leaving the handles on the outside. This will cleanse and quickly remove stain and rust.

FEATHER STEM
IS TWISTED

THERE was a prediction some time ago that the day of the ostrich feather was fast departing, says the Indianapolis News, but the latest fashions in millinery give ample assurance that this feather will be quite as popular this winter as it ever has been. To be sure the ostrich feather that is used today differs much in appearance from the one that has been a standard in millinery. Instead of being deftly curled, the flues, often very sparse and quite uncurled, stand out full length from the stem of the feather, so as to be moved by every breeze. Occasionally the stem of the feather is twisted so that the top of the feather resembles a corkscrew or spiral in outline.

TULLE REIGNS IN
FASHION WORLD

Last spring tulle came into popularity for many different uses, including millinery, neckwear and bows of all descriptions, but this fall it fairly dominates the world for fashion. Laid about the shoulders over evening dresses, it is found to be a soft, light fabric which is becoming to every one. The numerous bows which are used for neckwear, the dainty floral novelties, the great butterfly bows seen on hats, all show an indescribable charm, as nothing could be more alluring and charming than this flimsy fabric.

The present favor for tulle is a revival of the fashion of many years ago, when women were literally veiled in a cloud of tulle.

PROBLEMS OF HOUSE PAINTING

Solutions which experience has given

IDEAL paint is not always easy to procure, nor is its choice and application always as simple a matter as it seems. We have faced this problem of painting from many viewpoints and feel competent to give you the benefit of our experiences, says a New York Sun writer. We know now that the paint should be the best obtainable, that the oils should be only the finest quality, that shellac should be prepared in bulk and not bought in cans—and that the very best floor wax prepared by reputable manufacturers, and only the best, is worth while using on the floors. All this we have learned, and most important of all, to know your painter and be sure that he is speaking the same language that you are, that his sense of color is really developed, that aged floors means to him a dark rich tone and not the vivid cheap orange of the usual pine floor, shellacked, and that neutral shades mean neutral shades and not a pasty tint of a vivid color.

We have decided on a rich dark brown stain for the outside trim of the ideal home, with the exception of the window sash, as harmonizing beautifully with the dark cream stucco and having wearing qualities superior to green, which also makes a charming house. All the garden accessories, except the lattice on the veranda, and the pergola beams, are matched the color of the rough cast stucco in the sunlight. This is delightful against the green growth of the gardens. The shingled roofs have the same brick stain that gives the house a restful, unusual appearance in among the prevailing red and green or silvery weathered roofs of the present day.

In the living rooms we have used a silver gray stain that comes ready prepared by one of the biggest paintmakers. Four-coat work in white, the last enamel, goes on trim of the bedrooms, halls and bathrooms. The transparent wall color used everywhere but in the bathrooms, kitchen, pantry and maid's room, is merely paint of the required color, mixed and thinned well with turpentine and applied over a coating of blue size; a process extremely easy to carry out once the color is mixed to your satisfaction. The rough swirls in the plastering furnish a fine foundation for this finish and give an extremely artistic effect. The other rooms, bathrooms, kitchen, etc., have an opaque finish that is washable and sanitary.

Spar varnish is applied over a wood filler in the service quarters; as durable a treatment as has been devised. Good quality paint in three coats is used on the porch floors in any desired color, though we recommend the same creamy color that is used on the garden accessories.

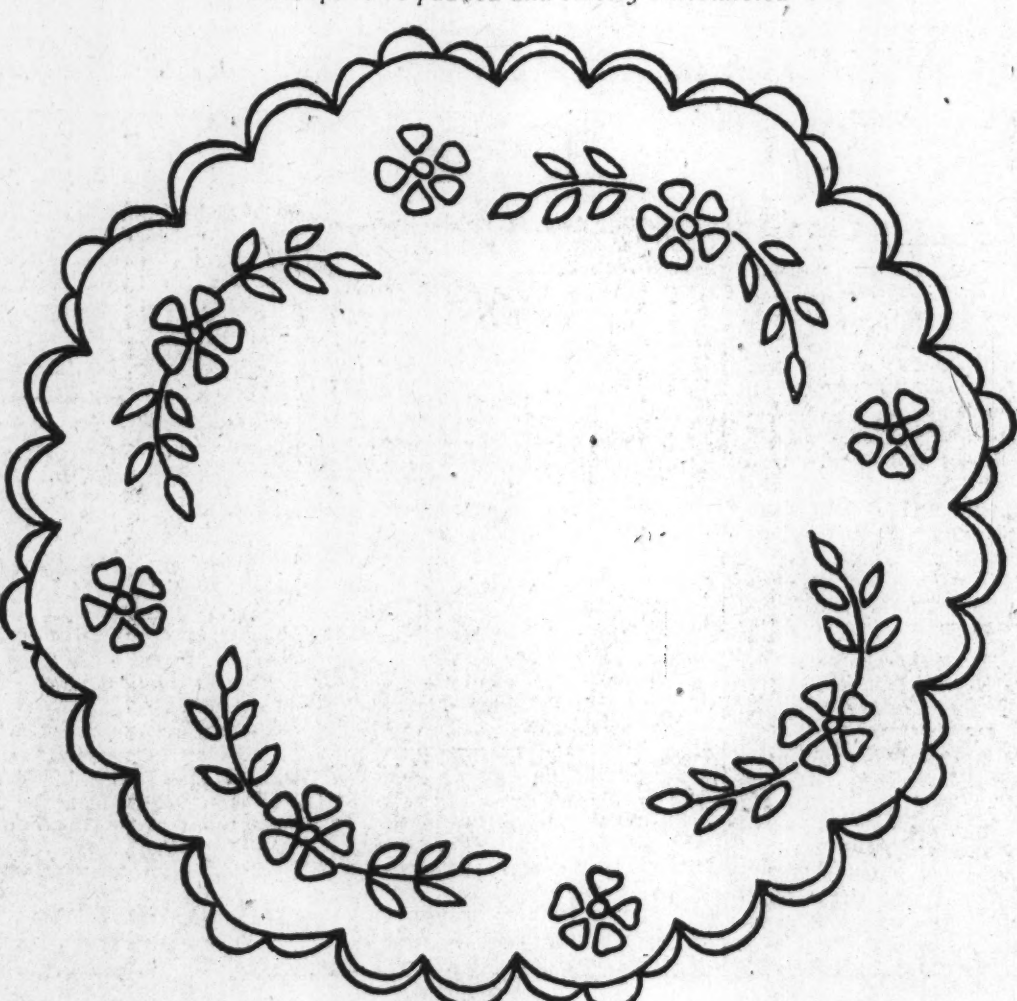
All the little casement panes of glass are outlined by the creamy tan paint matching the stucco, while the actual window frame about them has the brown stain. All outside doors are stained a uniform brown and the pergola beams likewise.

SASH CURTAINS

To prevent sash curtains from blowing back and forth and thus soiling quickly, procure an inexpensive pair of brass curtain rods and insert one pair of rods into lower hem. This gives a neat appearance, and, as the rod is wider than the window, the curtain will remain in place even in a stiff breeze.

EMBROIDERY DESIGN FOR FINGER BOWL DOILY

Scallops to be padded and closely buttonholed



In this design for a finger bowl doily the scallops should be padded and closely buttonholed. The flowers and leaves are worked solid with the dots as eyelets, and the stems in the outline stitch. Use mercerized cotton No. 25.

SIMPLE STYLE IS ADVOCATED

Frocks now have but little trimming

LITTLE trimming is required for a dress at the present time. Practically all that is needed on the average frock is a sash and a collar. The latter particularly furnishes an opportunity for introducing a bit of color, a little lace, embroidery or crocheted that will give the distinctive touch of individuality which is considered so desirable.

Sashes are usually of silk, satin or ribbon, and are of the same tone as the dress or may be of some brilliant color, or of black, when a touch of that is desired.

Trimnings, with a dashing bit of style about them, consist of the butterfly effects and are used in a variety of ways. There are butterfly gowns, hats, parasols, hosiery, gloves, girdles and jewelry. It is a style which is not becoming to every woman, and in the large garments is not attractive to all, but in the small details the idea is charming. Embroidery on the hosiery represents butterflies, and the buckles on the evening slippers. Butterfly hairpins are set with brilliant bows edged with rhinestones are used for decorating girdles and collars, and even the embroidery in the corner of milady's handkerchief shows the same idea woven into the design with her initial.

On millinery there is a wide use of the butterfly style. The most popular way of using it is in the trimming, in wired bows representing wings placed in jaunty positions on the hats, but the entire hat may be in the form of wings.

M. Paul Poiret, the Paris designer, who is visiting this country, is a strong advocate of the simple style of gowns, and in a lecture he spoke particularly of the danger of over-dressing and over-trimming. He said: "There is much unreason displayed, and by unreason I

mean useless furbelows, overdraperies and loops, in the designing of many of our garments. The personality of the individual is entirely lost if a woman wears a gown designed on those lines. Of the two, I would prefer a woman gowned in a dress of simple outline, rather than a woman who is over-dressed." He declared that men are better designers than women, because the latter are given to using too much trimming, too many draperies and furbelows which makes the gown, rather than the woman, the dominant note of her appearance.

TRIED RECIPES

HOME PUDDING

CUT off crusts of several slices of bread, butter them well and lay one in deep buttered pie dish, then a layer of pared apples and thin lemon rind with a few finely chopped almonds. Sprinkle with sugar freely and repeat again with same ingredients. Pour in one small cup water to moisten. Then lay over it a thin slice, well buttered. Bake 30 to 45 minutes. Other fruits may be used, but apples are most suitable.

PICKLED PEARS

To eight pounds fruit use four pounds brown sugar, one quart vinegar and one cup mixed spices. Let the spices consist of stick cinnamon, the ends of all-spice and whole cloves, using more cinnamon and less cloves. Let the vinegar come to boil with sugar and spices before adding pears. When pears are tender can them at once.

GINGER DROPS

Half cup white sugar, one cup light-brown sugar, two thirds cup molasses, one tablespoon ginger, pinch salt, two thirds cup lard, half cup cold water, one large teaspoon soda, flour to make thick batter. Drop from teaspoon on greased pans, giving plenty of room to spread. Bake in moderate oven.—San Francisco Call.

CAKE OF SAVOY

Separate with care five yolks of eggs and put them in a plate with one half pound of sugar and the outer skin of a lemon. Beat until the mixture becomes white; add one fourth of a pound of potato flour and do not beat the paste too hard. Beat thoroughly the whites of eggs and mix them with the paste. Pour whole into a form greased with butter and sprinkle with sugar. Cook for an hour in a slow oven.—Janesville Gazette.

TRAVEL COAT

For hard wear, such as motoring, the warm travel coat—and this, of course, is a pledge of the winter styles—is often fastened straight down from the neck by a row of four large buttons terminating at the waist; a smaller button of the same sort serving to clasp the turnover collar at the throat. These coats are made fairly long, but nearly always with the rounded open front, which is more than ever necessary if one is to have any freedom at all in walking in these much trammelled days. One idea is to simulate a flat flounce, while the shorter length coats reproduce the same notion in a flat double basque.

IN SAME WRAPPER

A California reader writes: "I find that by using a paper cutter I can easily remove the wrapper from the Monitor. After reading the paper, I reverse the wrapper and seal the paper in it, and it is then ready to mail to some one else."

RUB STANVAR ON YOUR FLOORS
—see how this liquid will immediately remove every spot, scratch and streak—replacing them with a beautiful wax-like finish.

STANVAR
A WAX-LIKE FINISH
APPLY WITH A RAG

the Twentieth Century Wood Finish is entirely free from Wax.

Use STANVAR as you would a furniture polish—merely rub it on with a piece of cheesecloth and rub it off with another piece, and you will obtain a splendid wax-like finish which is absolutely non-slippery and which will far outlast wax.

STANVAR is on sale at leading hardware, paint and household supply stores. A free sample can, sufficient to refinish a floor board, will be sent you if you address

Standard Varnish Works
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New York Paris London Brussels Melbourne
INTERNATIONAL VARNISH CO., LTD., Toronto, Canada

Always Works
Easily

Hartshorn Rollers can be depended on to work easily and quickly, without any annoying jerking and pulling of the window shade. Every spring is tested before leaving the factory for strength and accurate adjustment.

HARTSHORN
SHADE
ROLLERS

Hartshorn Rollers, either wood or tin, are the perfected result of over 60 years of continuous experiment in shade roller making. The Improved Wood Rollers require no tacks for adjusting the window shades.

Sold by all leading dealers. Look for the Hartshorn signature.

White House All Metal Kitchen Furniture

means greater cooking comfort, convenience and cleanliness. No mice—no odors—no insects. It is the ideal kitchen cabinet or pantry for all modern homes. Most popular size is 60" high and 42" wide. Depth of lower section when sliding nicotene tray is pulled out 34". Cabinets are all finished in white flexible enamel, each coat rubbed down and baked on. Lasts for years. Trimmings are nickel-plated. Anti-ding doors are half-inch thick, flush with front. No swell or shrink to doors or drawers. Joints are electrically welded. The high base makes it easy to mop or scrub floor underneath. A very cleanly feature.

PRICE INCLUDES COMPLETE EQUIPMENT

Prices, according to size, from \$27 to \$75, which includes full equipment of imported (white) "Ivory" with mirror and dainty powder puff, and a trial sample envelope of JAP ROSE Toilet Talcum Powder, mailed to any address for six 2-cent stamps.

FAULTLESS IRON WORKS, ST. CHARLES, ILL.

9 Sq. Ft. of work space

JAP ROSE
FACE AND BODY
Toilet Talcum Powder
"Completes the Complexion"

Have You Tried It?

Until you do you will not know what a perfect Toilet Powder is. Use it freely on the face or body and you will at once admit its superiority over other Toilet Powders. More satisfactory, more absorbent, more refreshing, and one never tires of its LASTING ROSE FRAGRANCE.

A JAP ROSE VANITY BOX of Imported (white) "Ivory" with mirror and dainty powder puff, and a trial sample envelope of JAP ROSE Toilet Talcum Powder, mailed to any address for six 2-cent stamps.

JAMES S. KIRK & CO., 834 E. Michigan St., Chicago, U. S. A.

FASHION'S FRILLS

Some of the handsome tunics are gathered or plaited into the waist. Many are stiffened along the lower edge by means of a fine wire or a few cordings.

Handkerchiefs of Japanese crepe are among the fashionable novelties. They come in two tone-color combinations, the blues being particularly handsome.

Ruching and frills of all kinds are worn in greater abundance than ever before. The plaited frills edge the opening

of coats, waists and wraps of all kinds down to the fastening.

Oblong glass buttons in the new colors are pierced with four tiny holes, so that they may be held firmly in place when used for trimming.

Some of the newest lace bodices shaped like a man's vest have little transparent flaps in front, which fall in easy lines over the skirt.

The loose-folded fichu across the shoulder forms the sleeves to many evening gowns, says the Newark News.

MUSIC ADVANCES IN CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN

Monday Musical Club Plays Important Part in Recent Rapid Artistic Development of Busy Industrial City

BEST ARTISTS COME

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—In its rapid industrial and commercial growth Youngstown has not forgotten the refining arts. Few cities of the size of Youngstown number among its citizens so many capable musicians and so many to whom the performance of the trained votary affords so much pleasure.

Master vocalists and instrumentalists, both individually and collectively, are heard here with appreciation by constantly growing audiences. Efforts are continually being made to attract to the city skilled artists and to enable them to appear under conditions favorable both to themselves and to their auditors.

Marked Advance Seen

This situation has not always obtained. Less than 20 years ago there was a decided lack of due appreciation for the better things in music with a large ma-

opera; noted musicians are glad to make return engagements, while the best bands and orchestras of the world pay the city annual visits. Well patronized studios have sprung up in all parts of the city. Musical instruments are no longer purchased with the main idea merely of furnishing the home. Many parents now recognize that an education is incomplete without some knowledge of music, and their children are being taught either to sing or to play upon some instrument, if not both.

This love for good music that the Monday Musical Club has sought to encourage has been more far-reaching than simply cultivation of the ear and the cultivation of a desire to hear worthy productions. It has, as well, aroused the ambition of many people to become producers of music. Youngstown can now lay claim to many successful and excellent teachers of voice and instrumental music and to hundreds of pupils.

Oratorios Sung

Local talent has very successfully presented, to critical but pleased audiences, oratorios including "The Messiah" and "Elijah." Operas also have been given by Youngstown musicians in a manner that would have been creditable to professionals. In addition to these manifestations of growing interest and capacity have come bands that also are outgrowths of musical activity in years past. These organizations now appear in the several parks during the summer to the delight of many hearers. The churches, too, have recognized the value of good music and trained voices may be heard in many of the city's sanctuaries.

It is said by those who have closely observed the progress made in music that no such strides were ever made during any other similar period of the city's existence as since the formation of the Monday Musical Club. This remarkable musical growth in this industrial community has greatly contributed to the city's betterment. Busy men and women without feeling that they have wasted either their time or their means, can now devote occasional evenings to music that affords pleasure and enlightenment.

During the ensuing year the Monday Musical Club will study and present to its audiences works from some of the old masters, including Bach and Haydn. It is also the intention of its members to bring here some of the world's greatest artists.

To the Monday Musical Club and those organizations which have cooperated in the development of an active appreciation of the better things of music Youngstown owes the inspiring atmosphere that now pervades the city. This is a condition that ranks with any of the other educational achievements of which the city may be justly proud.



MRS. WARREN P. WILLIAMSON
President of the Monday Musical Club of Youngstown

majority of the people. Zealous endeavor on the part of those appreciative of the beauties of music has gradually but surely been transforming the attitude of no small part of Youngstown's representative citizenship. The result of all this is a growing interest in general musical activity and a large number of organizations brought together for fostering the art in all possible ways.

About 17 years ago a number of music loving residents formed an organization for advancing the local standard of their favorite art and also for stimulating a general interest in the subject among the people. This organization is the Monday Musical Club. It became a permanent body from the date of its organization. Prior to the inception of this club Youngstown's German citizens, always lovers of music, organized the Maennerchor Society. This body has given frequent musical entertainments of high character. The society still holds a warm place in the hearts of the people who have enjoyed some of the fine concerts given under its auspices.

The Monday Musical Club, however, has differed from all kindred organizations in that, from its beginning, it has had in view the importance of stimulating love of music and such an interest therein as seemed to be generally wanting. The members of the club recognized that they lived in a rapidly growing community, much under the influence of practical, money-making men, whose business pursuits largely engaged their attention. Employers and employees alike seemed to have too little time for any of the arts that could not be turned into dollars.

To interest the people, many of them overworked and overburdened, sufficiently for them to give a little of their time to hear good music and enjoy its benefits, was the first problem for the club to solve. Members of the Monday Musical Club had witnessed the appearance of fine artists only to perform to small audiences. They realized that the most attractive stars in the musical firmament passed the city to entertain in others of less population where their art was appreciated.

Orchestra Formed

After several years of work and no little sacrifice on the part of the club members, it was clearly seen that its existence had been justified and that its work was being appreciated. Encouraged by its success other musical organizations sprang into existence. The Symphony Orchestra was formed. This organization was founded solely on account of the love of its members for the musical art and to assist in the education and betterment of the city.

The Festival Choir contributed much to the stimulation of a taste for good music. Other like organizations did a similar work. That the intelligent and earnest work of these musical bodies and their individual members has far exceeded in results the expectations of the most optimistic, is witnessed by the changed conditions.

Since the beginning of these efforts growing audiences are listening to grand

GOVERNMENT DOCK WORK IS TO START

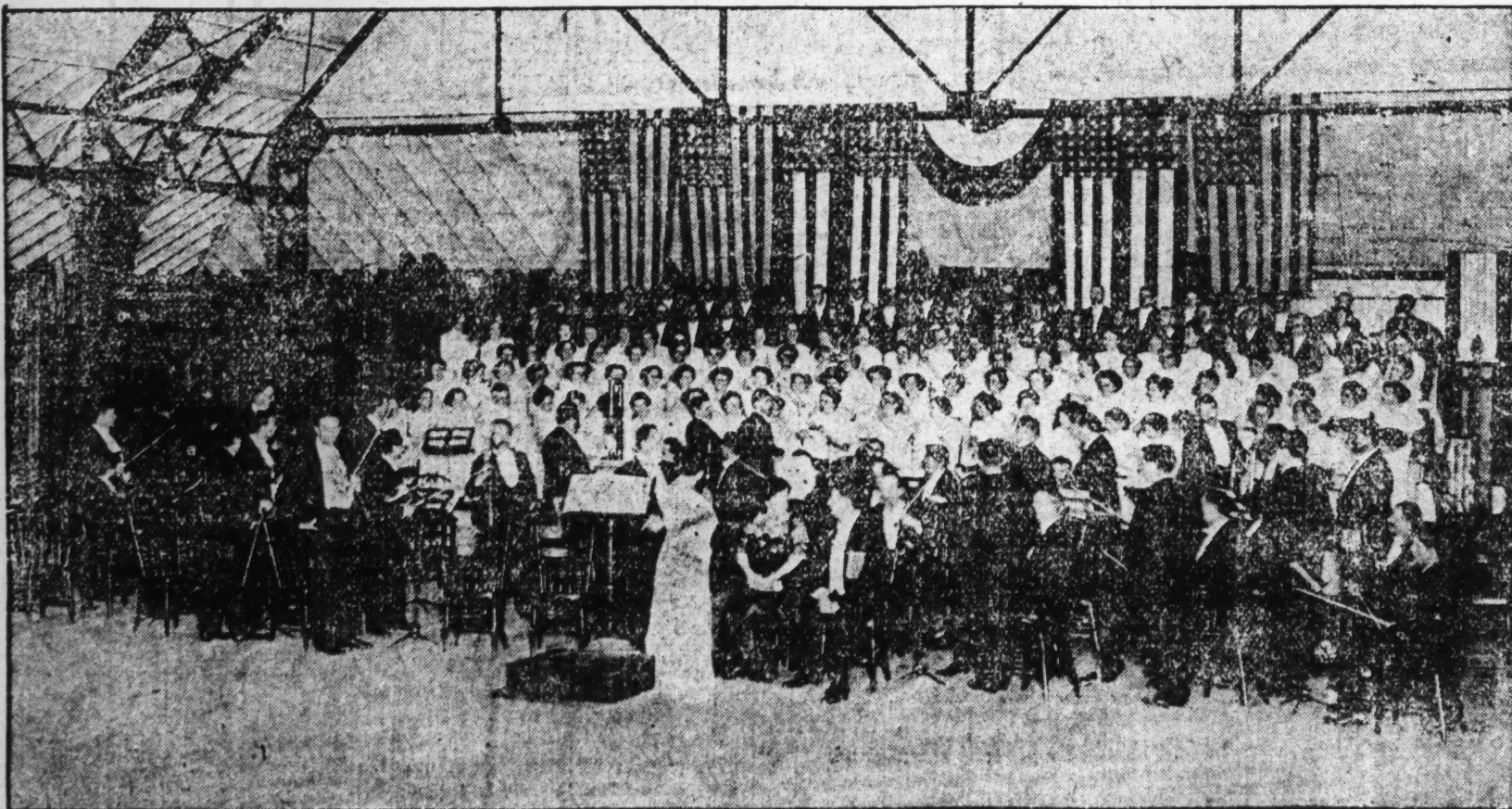
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Work on the new Dominion government dock on Burrard inlet, between Salsbury and Commercial drives, is to be started within the next 30 days. Announcement was made recently by J. G. McFee, of the firm of Messrs. Henry McFee & Company, the contractors, according to the Province.

"Within the next 30 days we expect to start on the excavation work in connection with the construction of the public Dominion government dock on Burrard inlet, between Salsbury and Commercial drives," says the firm.

CHURCH IN CHARGE OF COMMISSION

WICHITA, Kan.—Commission form of government under a modified basis is being tried in the Plymouth Congregational church, corner Second street and North Lawrence avenue, says the Eagle. At a recent meeting of the trustees of the church a commission of five members was appointed to handle the affairs of the church. The commission will be responsible to the board.

PROGRESSIVE OHIO CITY'S MUSICAL AIMS ARE OF THE HIGHEST



Youngstown Festival choir, together with members of the Chicago Symphony orchestra, formerly Thomas' orchestra

UNIFORM STATE LAWS ARE URGED IN MR. GUILD'S SPEECH

Former Ambassador to Russia Is Chief Speaker at Dinner of Boston Boot and Shoe Club, Discussing "Shackles of the Past"

Appealing for uniform state laws before the Boston Boot and Shoe Club at its dinner in the Somerset last evening, Curtis Guild, former ambassador to Russia, said it was idle to make it possible for men to represent the United States abroad if they are to be confronted in international negotiations with state rights actually in law higher than national treaties.

"Shackles of the Past—Some Aspects of the Present Effect of What Were Once Necessary Provisions in Our Constitution" was his subject.

Elisha W. Cobb, who officiated for the first time as president, urged the launching of a charitable organization by the shoe and leather trade to care for its workers.

Among those present were former Congressman McCall, John S. Kent of Brockton, president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association; E. W. Burt of Lynn, president of Boston Retail Shoe Merchants' Association; William Rapp of Brockton, Alex. R. Zoccola of Buenos Aires and J. Matthews of Liverpool.

"Why should it be possible?" asked Mr. Guild, "for any state to offer extra dividends to capital by permitting a kind

of labor that strikes at the very root of American citizenship?"

"Transportation, especially, has its hand on every line of industry in this country. It can build up one port and wreck another. It can make or break any manufacturing industry. These are truisms. It is also a truism to say that the state must control the railroads or the railroads will control the state."

"We are to some extent controlling corporations, but chiefly by all kinds of local legislation whose constantly varying form makes the profitable field of investment of today a desert of deficit tomorrow. Fair play and the protection of the public demand the establishment of a uniform system of corporation control by expert advisers under the supervision of the national government, applying one law to all states and enforcing the same law from one end of the country to the other."

"Why stop at regulation? Why would it not lend greater stability and uniformity to business if the United States used the common sense of other countries and adopted a single system of incorporation with a national commissioner, for the sake of convenience, in each state?"

President Forceful

TREATY WITH SALVADOR STILL PENDING

Washington, Where Salvador
Gone to Discuss the Proposed
Representatives of Other States

their neighbor may make which will make a Central American federation impossible.

All eyes in Central America are virtually on Washington, where the Salvadoran minister, Dr. Francisco Duenas, asked the representatives of other republics to meet with him and discuss the pending United States-Nicaragua treaty.

So far Costa Rica is holding apart from a federation, but it is stated on good authority that in case it could be decided to locate the capital in Costa Rica, that prosperous little country might be willing to join its four neighbors, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador. Although Managua is the capital of Nicaragua, it is not the largest city in the republic. That distinction falls to Leon, with about 63,000 inhabitants, while Managua has only 40,000.

The country is working under a new constitution, which went into effect a little over a year ago. The power to make law is vested in one house, with 36 members. Nicaragua is the largest of the Central American states. It is about the size of New York state.

MAN-O-WAR'S R NEW ZEALAND

of his men that they should be afforded every opportunity to enjoy their stay in Peruvian waters. A party of sailors came ashore to take part in football and cricket matches with the local association.

As the New Zealand is the gift of the British crown colony her presence at Callao proved a stellar attraction. The man-of-war cost almost \$8,000,000. The warship carries eight 12-inch guns, 12 4-inch guns and three torpedo tubes. The crew consists of 740 men. The New Zealand's itinerary calls for a stop at Rio de Janeiro Oct. 10 to 17. After leaving Callao the first stopping place was Valparaiso.

GEN. SAN MARTIN'S MARCH RECALLED BY ARGENTINOS

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Travelers who cross the Andes from Buenos Aires to Santiago have an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the daring journey undertaken by Gen. San Martin and his army in the early days of South American history. As one passes swiftly through this wonderful mountain country the feat of San Martin seems almost impossible when viewed in contrast.

The army which San Martin led was divided into two parts and the smaller detachment, which carried two field guns, proceeded by the Uspallata pass in charge of Col. Las Heras. The larger division San Martin commanded in person. The two sections came together at the exact points chosen by the liberator, and without being detected by the commander of the Spanish army on the Chilean side of the Cordillera range. Where now is located the terminus of the Transandine railway, at the village of Santa Rosa de Los Andes, San Martin united his forces and marched straight for Santiago, where he put the much larger Spanish army to rout.

BRAZIL'S NEW \$3,000,000 FACTORY

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The government has signed a contract with an American concern for the establishment of a rubber factory. The capital to be invested is \$3,000,000. Much of the manufactured product will be for the use of the Brazilian army and navy.

PERU'S CHIEF HAS HELPED SHAPE LAND'S AFFAIRS

President Billinghurst, Entering
Public Life 40 Years Ago, Has
Become One of Most Influential
Men in South American Politics

WAS ELECTED IN 1912

LIMA, Peru.—The political activities of President Billinghurst have been so influential in shaping the latter-day development in the republic that discussion about him in his present high position continues to be of great interest to the entire west coast of South America.

It was a very stormy campaign that brought Sr. Guillermo Billinghurst into the presidency, in the fall of 1912. As early as 1874 he entered the political arena, as secretary of the province council of Iquique. He was elected to represent the province of Iquique in the legislatures of 1878 and 1879 and distinguished himself through his intimate knowledge of social and economic matters.

Sr. Billinghurst made himself especially valuable to his country during the Peru-Chile war. He understood better than most men the points at issue over the boundary question, and in 1880 he was appointed commissioner to investigate the districts bordering on Bolivia and the Andean territory.

In 1895 Sr. Billinghurst was elected first vice-president, and in 1898 he was made minister to Chile. After withdrawing to private life, for some years, he acceded to the wishes of his friends and placed himself before the country in the election of last year, which resulted in his elevation to the chief office of Peru.

TITLES TO PANAMA LANDS SETTLED

GATUN, C. Z.—The land between Gatun and Gamboa, extending from the canal on the west to the Canal Zone boundary line on the east, has been declared a reservation within the meaning of the executive order of April 17, 1912, and notices will be posted against trespassing on same. In addition, the chief of police has been instructed to have the people living at Frijoles and Monte Lirio notified verbally that the reservation has been created, and that they will not be permitted to continue the cultivation of land within this area. Practically all the privately owned land in this section has been adjudicated, and is now the property of the United States. The towns of Frijoles and Monte Lirio will not be included within the reservation at this time.

MONTEVIDEO CITY OF PRETTY HOMES

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—When the Montevideans relax from their business tasks the residential sections offer charming contrasts in repose. Then there is Prado park, with its lakes, lawns and fine avenues, and which has been favorably compared with the great open-air spots that have made other cities famous.

It is in the suburbs of Colon and Pocitos that the fine private residences are located. As a rule, the gardens are large, and contain flowers of both temperate and tropical zones. Generally the grounds are enclosed with well-clipped hedges.

SALVADOR HAS MANY PAPERS

EL SALVADOR, Salvador.—Considering its size Salvador has more newspapers than any other country in the southern hemisphere. The first journal published in the republic was Semanario Politico Mercantil, issued by Don Juan Mora Fernandez in 1824.

indirectly for a term of four years, one half of the Senate being renewed every two years.

There are 233 members of the Chamber of Deputies, elected for a term of two years, at the rate of one deputy for every 40,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 20,000. Suffrage is possessed by all citizens over 21 years. Congress meets twice a year, from April 1 to May 31 and from Sept. 16 to Dec. 15. The first session may be extended for 30 days at the discretion of the President and the last for 15 days, also at the pleasure of the chief executive. During recess a committee consisting of 14 senators and 15 deputies represent Congress. This committee can convene Congress if it so desires.

The President and Vice-President are elected for a term of six years. The cabinet consists of eight members; namely, secretary of foreign relations, secretary of the interior, secretary of justice, secretary of public instruction and fine arts, secretary of promotion, secretary of communication and public works, secretary of finance and secretary of war and marine.

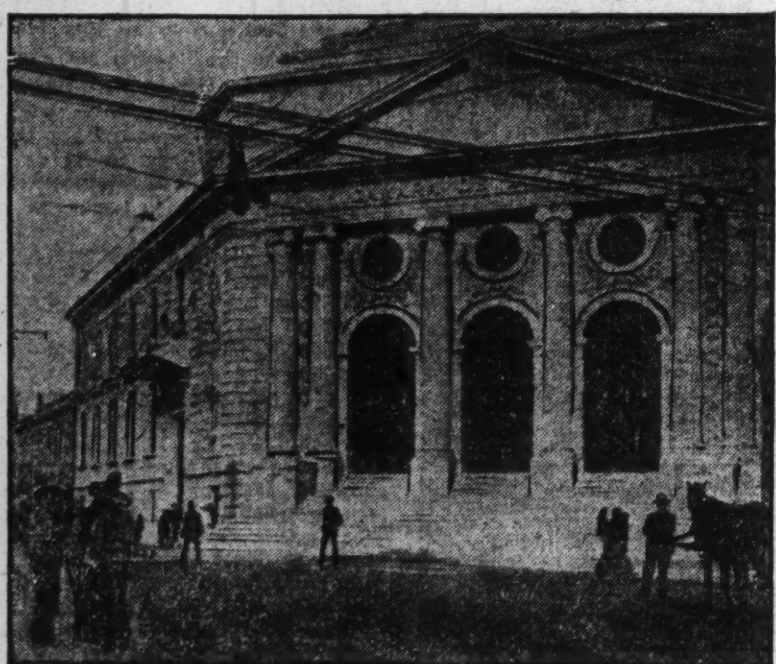
DR. PAUL REINSCH GOES TO CHINA

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The announcement that Dr. Paul S. Reinsch of Wisconsin has left for China as the United States minister to that republic, recalls to the many who met him here in 1910 the great service rendered by Dr. Reinsch at the fourth international conference of American states.

classified in five grades. Much of the by-product is utilized for fertilizers.

The total absence of American whalers shows how this former trade of New England has been transferred to others. It is apparent that a revival in whaling has set in and that the high prices obtained for oil and whalebone are directing the attention of navigators to the southern seas.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES IN MEXICO CITY



Building in which one hundred deputies recently were arrested

of agricultural machinery were specially complete. The Frigorifico Montevideo Company offered a handsome cup for meat of high quality.

At the end of October there is to be a special exhibition of swine, poultry, dogs, goats, rabbits, etc. Early next year there will be a fat cattle show, and in August following a blooded stock show, also in the Prado.

MEDELLIN, Colombia.—The first automobile omnibus service has been started between Medellin and Girardota.

VERACRUZ, MEXICO.—As soon as order is established the government purposes to ask for a large loan to be expended in the nationalizing of all the petroleum properties.

HONDURAN EDITOR DECLARES REAL FORCE IS MORAL

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras.—That Central America is becoming more and more conscious of the benefits that follow continuous peace as against recurrent revolutions is shown repeatedly in what the Honduran press has to say on the subject these days.

Discussing the position of the small nations as related to the more powerful countries, one of the leading editors wrote recently as follows:

"The question of the hour is how the smaller countries can maintain their independence in the face of the increasing armaments of the powers, whether in the old world or the new. The existence of what is called peace armies has had a depressing effect on Europe. Our need is to continue educating the masses. The strength of our republics is moral. There must be respect for law and order. Such methods are in true conformity with the ideals of independence and will have a beneficial effect on both our internal and external relations."

tion, Latin America, and some interesting interviews with the President, who informed his visitor that he looked with deep interest on the plan that could unite all Central Americans in a bond for mutual protection.

ARGENTINA'S BIG LINSEED CROPS

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Linseed is rapidly becoming one of the valuable crops of Argentina. The season for lightering and railroading this product from the interior to the seaboard is in the middle of January when the great wheat crop also is moved eastward.

BARBADOS TO CULTIVATE MELONS

BARBADOS, West Indies.—As trial shipments of melons to New York have turned out very satisfactory to the importers, the local department of agriculture has been granted money by the House of Assembly, for the purpose of encouraging cultivation.

VENEZUELAN RANCHES GROWING

CARACAS, Venezuela.—Large grazing tracts in the northern sections are being looked over preparatory to making them into cattle ranches. The plains beyond the Apure river are especially well suited for that purpose.

CHILE TO HAVE A FARMERS' WEEK

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Social agricultural week has been inaugurated as a feature annually to bring together farmers from the vicinity of Santiago. The meetings were held at the Quinta Normal de Agricultura.

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Candidates Are Busy Campaigning

MR. BIRD OFF ON NEW TACK; FORTY SPEECHES AHEAD

Progressive Candidate Starts Out From Boston for Three-Day Stumping Tour of Southeastern Massachusetts

IN 12 TOWNS TODAY

Journeying southward from Boston, Charles S. Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor, makes a dozen stops with as many speeches at places along the way, ending with a night rally at Fall River. This begins a three days' tour of southeastern Massachusetts with 40 scheduled speeches in all.

In his speech at Taunton Mr. Bird advocated the establishment, in connection with each industry, of joint boards or "internal courts" made up of representatives of the employers and workers, as a method to secure industrial peace. Misunderstandings and ignorance of actual conditions on the part of both employers and employees frequently breed strikes and lockouts, Mr. Bird declared.

Mr. Bird declared, among other things, that he believes that "the people of Massachusetts, and most of all of the laborers, stand shoulder to shoulder against the destructive doctrines of the I. W. W."

The places where Mr. Bird will speak today lie almost in a straight line south from Boston, and are in order as follows: Stoughton, North Easton, South Easton, Raynham, Taunton, Weir, North Dighton, Dighton, Somerset, Swansea, Tuisset, South Swansea and Fall River.

At his Brookline and Roxbury rallies last night, Mr. Bird took issue with Congressman Gardner on the latter's statements that the commonwealth enterprise is conducted. Mr. Bird said in this connection:

"I have found that it creates some excitement when a candidate for Governor begins to show an interest in the business organization of the state. I contend, however, that a candidate for Governor should show to the people that he is fitted for the position of 'business manager' of this state, rather than that he is an adept at playing politics."

"We stand for a state budget, which is almost as important to the people of the state as a central purchasing agent. A budget is the most effective enemy of the high cost of living, whether it is in the family or in the state. It is merely a financial statement, which shows where you stand, what you are spending money for, and whether you are living too expensively."

"A budget would show the necessity of organization. It would show the people, for instance, the items of State House expenses."

"When you look for such information as a business man would have in his business, it is not to be found; there is no inventory—no depreciation account—no way of telling the number of employees distributed on the jobs—no simple way to find total cost of wages and salaries. A budget would show us the necessities which call for an expenditure by public officials of more than \$15,000,000 a year. A budget would keep us informed as to whether it is wise for the taxpayer to bear the whole of the burden or only a part of the burden."

"Under a budget system, the executive department would make up a statement of what was needed; and if the Legislature, by chance, wished to depart from it, there would be the responsibility placed. It is wise to have the responsibility placed. I have asked, and I ask now, that the Governor of the state be made our general manager, and that he should, among other duties, have the responsibility for presenting a budget of necessary expenses. This is a businesslike proposal."

At the Brookline meeting held in the town hall the Rev. George L. Perin presided. Joseph Walker, spoke to a Brookline audience for the first time since he joined the Progressive party.

After Mr. Bird had spoken at the Roxbury meeting, Walter R. Meins, who is nominally a Republican but who won the Progressive as well as the Republican nomination for state senator from that district, mounted the platform during a lull in the proceedings but was refused an opportunity to speak, the chairman, Frank E. Robbins, ruling that he was an enrolled Republican.

WOMAN ALLOWED IN MARYLAND TO RUN FOR OFFICE

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Judge Robert R. Henderson in the Allegheny county circuit court held in a decision Wednesday that, although women in Maryland have not the right to vote, there is no law prohibiting them from holding political office.

The issue came up in a mandamus petition seeking to compel the board of elections supervisors to place the name of Mrs. Grace Kootz of Midland on the official ballot to be voted in the November election. Mrs. Kootz is the Socialist candidate for county treasurer.

Judge Henderson ruled that the duties of the supervisors are ministerial and not judicial, and his order, reversing their refusal, and places the name on the ballot.

MR. GARDNER IN NIGHT RALLY IN THREE DISTRICTS

Republican Gubernatorial Candidate Scheduled for Campaign Addresses in Winthrop, Revere and Chelsea Tonight

MEETING IS STAYED

Congressman A. P. Gardner, Republican candidate for Governor, called off his noon rally at the Hood Rubber Company's works in Watertown today, but will hold night rallies in Winthrop, Revere and Chelsea.

Speaking in Springfield last night, Mr. Gardner declared that the immigrant problem is one of the serious issues involving the future of the country and said that he declines to drop the subject in his campaign talks although urged so to do by many of his political friends.

He then talked of his position and that of his opponent, Charles S. Bird, on restricting immigration, in part as follows:

"So long as wages are higher in this country than they are in Europe, just so long, unless we stop it, will European immigrants flock here in enormous numbers and just so long by their competition will they keep American wages from rising. Is that a good thing? Mr. Bird says it is a necessary thing. He says that we need that cheap labor for developing our natural resources. I doubt it. The high standard of living for our people is far more important than any stimulated development of our natural resources. In fact, I am of the opinion that it would be a good thing for us to go a little bit slower in the development of our natural resources."

"Mr. Bird is sincere in this matter; but he looks at it from the point of view of the manufacturer. He himself employs great numbers of Russians and other foreigners, and so is fairly familiar with the problem from the employer's side of the question."

Other speakers were: Representative Charles L. Underhill of Somerville, William S. Kinney of Boston, candidate for secretary of state; Congressman Julius Kahn of California, Charles P. Niles of Pittsfield, candidate for district attorney, and Frank A. Hosmer of Amherst, candidate for councilor.

NEW ROAD SOUGHT BY BORDER TOWNS

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Efforts will be made by the Board of Trade, and good roads organizations of towns along the Mexican border to induce the federal government to build a highway from Eagle Pass to Brownsville.

These organizations already are in correspondence with Senator Morris Shepard and the matter has been taken up by directors of the local Chamber of Commerce. Further plans towards getting the project before the war department will be made at a joint meeting of the Nueces Valley Highway Association, the Laredo division of the Meridian Highway Association and the San Antonio Laredo Highway Association to be held at Pearsall Oct. 30, says the Express.

SMITH TEACHERS' FUND COMPLETED

NORTHAMPTON—Smith College's \$1,000,000 fund to raise teachers' salaries is announced by President Marion Leroy Burton complete, in exact figures amounting to \$1,051,900.

The entering class this year, which now registers 508 students, is the largest in Smith's history.

CONNECTICUT JUDGE NAMED

WASHINGTON—Edwin S. Thomas was today nominated by President Wilson to be federal judge for the district of Connecticut. John J. Richards was named to be United States marshal for Rhode Island. Dunlap P. Penhallow of Massachusetts was nominated to be first lieutenant in the medical reserve corps.

MR. KNOX TELLS DUTY OF THIS COUNTRY TO OTHER AMERICAS

PITTSBURGH—Philander C. Knox, former secretary of state, discussed the relations of the United States with the other countries of America on Wednesday at the dedication of a monument in Braddock Memorial park, Fayette county, in honor of Major-General Braddock.

Mr. Knox said the credit to the United States would not be complete until this country had given unselfish and practical assistance to the republics south of the Rio Grande without offending their national pride or encroaching on their sovereignty.

Mr. Knox pointed out that other countries of America, in distinction from the northern territories of the hemisphere, were conquered and not colonized and that as a people conquered they have been handicapped in their struggle for republican government and institutions.

WALSH CAMPAIGN NOW IN CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS

Transferring their campaign activities to central Massachusetts, Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh and the other Democratic candidates plan to speak tonight at Orange, Athol, Winchendon and Gardner. These rallies are to be followed tomorrow night by three more at Greenfield, Shelburne Falls and Turners Falls.

Lieutenant-Governor Walsh urged that the Governor be given veto power over orders of the public service commission in his speech at Blackstone last night. He cited the case of the \$67,000,000 New Haven bond issue where a Democratic member of the commission of five opposed the approval of the issue. He said that the Governor should have an opportunity to veto such an order if he considered such action in the public interest.

Judge Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, says that the plank endorsing the Wilson administration in the Democratic state convention was left out of copies of the platform supplied the public through some unexplained reason.

Roger Sherman Hoar of Concord, the chairman of the committee on resolutions, said that it was his recollection that a plank endorsing the Wilson administration was prepared in the committee and carried into the convention.

No such plank appears in the published platform.

POLICE SOCIETIES TO NAME OFFICERS FOR COMING YEAR

Election of officers is the most important business before the 100 delegates to the thirteenth annual convention of the Massachusetts Police Association and the Massachusetts Police Mutual Aid Association at their convention in Cambridge today.

Mayor Barry opened the proceedings in Cyprus hall, Cambridge, yesterday, with an address of welcome. In the evening the visitors were tendered a dinner by the Cambridge associations.

Former Senator Albert S. Aspey of Cambridge was toastmaster. Commissioner Cunningham told the police officers of Cambridge that he was going to raise their pay when he could get the money. Among the speakers were: President Henry T. Ryan of the Massachusetts association and City Solicitor James F. Aylward of Cambridge.

PAINTERS TELL OF THEIR SALARY AT "L" HEARING

Painters who have worked for the Boston Elevated for periods ranging from 15 to 30 years testified to the alleged inequality of salary ratings and the numerous classifications of workmen in their trade before the board of arbitrators at Ford hall this morning in the controversy between the railway and the Boston Street Car men's Union.

John J. Shea, for 17 years a painter at the Bartlett street repair shops of the Elevated, told of ratings under which the painters are employed. Two ratings, he said, ought to be sufficient; one class to include those men capable of house painting and inside finish work on the cars; the other to embrace roof painters and other rough work.

"GRANDFATHER" CLAUSES ARGUED

WASHINGTON—"Grandfather clauses" in southern state constitutions, denying the ballot to those who were ineligible to vote about 1866, or are descendants of such ineligible persons, make the federal constitutional amendments worthless, according to a brief filed on Wednesday with the supreme court by Moorfield Storey of Boston.

Mr. Storey appeared for the National Association for the Advancement of Negro People.

BUILDING SHOWS GAIN

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis building shows an increase of 10 per cent over last year, according to statistics gathered in Chicago and including all the important cities in the United States, says the Tribune.

MR. KNOX TELLS DUTY OF THIS COUNTRY TO OTHER AMERICAS

They had been hampered by the heritage of the institutions and ideas of public office of those who had in their capacity of rulers plundered and exploited them.

"Unfortunately at times the best intentioned efforts of this government to render real and practical help to those sorely in need have miscarried," said Mr. Knox, "sometimes through misunderstanding, sometimes through misrepresentation and other methods entirely unworthy and sometimes through unpardonable apathy."

"Great as has been the glory in having attained our present position in the new world, a greater glory will be to have contributed to the unity, happiness and prosperity of all its people in a sympathetic, practical and unselfish way, without offense to their national amour propre or encroachment upon their sovereign powers."

REPUBLICAN CLUB CHANGES ITS PREAMBLE

Money Plank and Articles Expressing Belief in Equality of All Citizens and Desirability of Best Wages for All Adopted

NOMINATORS NAMED

Changes in the preamble of the Republican Club of Massachusetts were adopted at the semi-annual meeting of the organization at Tremont Temple late yesterday.

A money plank calls for maintaining currency on as firm a basis as that of any other nation, but that its regulation should insure such flexibility as to minimize the danger of panics and undue stringency in circulation.

To the civil service article was added the words, "We believe that in the administration of government, honesty, ability and efficiency should be the sole test for employment and promotion."

A new plank was added as follows: "We believe in the preservation of a constitutional and representative form of government as the bulwark of the nation and the guarantee of liberty." The article favoring the federal incorporation and control of interstate corporations and combinations was adopted.

A plank was adopted declaring that "We believe in an equal share in the government for every citizen, in the best possible wages for every workman, in the conservation of the nation's natural resources, and in the right of every man to labor protected alike from the spoliation of the capitalists and the tyranny of his fellows."

The providing of a nominating committee of one from each congressional district, to nominate club officers for the ensuing year, was decided upon and the following committee, proposed by Hon. Samuel J. Elder of Winchester, unanimously chosen:

George P. Lawrence of North Adams, Calvin Coolidge of Northampton, Levi H. Greenwood of Gardner, Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester, Charles E. Brown of Concord, Herman F. MacDonald of Beverly, Gen. Francis H. Appleton of Peabody, James J. Myers of Cambridge, Robert Luce of Somerville, Charles T. Witt of Boston, Courtenay Crocker of Boston, Charles L. Carr of Dorchester, John L. Bates of Brookline, H. Clifford Gallagher of Milton, David F. Slade of Fall River, and William S. Kyle of Plymouth.

It was voted that a committee be appointed by the president to consider the question of national party conventions and their regulation in such a way that representation therein shall be based on the party vote in the preceding presidential election.

CHILD LABOR LAW IS OBJECTED TO AT THE HEARING

Legislative Committee Learns From Witnesses That Many Oppose the Act as Inefficient

FALL RIVER, Mass.—At the hearing by the special legislative committee in the Fall River city hall yesterday many witnesses testified to the workings of the new child labor law. Many sought to show it inefficient and that it worked hardship to hundreds of families.

At 7 o'clock the hearing opened in the aldermanic chamber in city hall, Representative Nathan Tuf, presiding.

In opening the meet, Chairman Tufts said: "This committee has been holding meetings at the State House and at various textile cities to endeavor to determine whether or not there are any defects in the laws governing working conditions of women and children."

The first witness was Factory Inspector John R. Dexter, who covers 30 towns in Massachusetts. He said that he had heard no complaints against the laws regulating hours of labor for women and children up to Sept. 1.

Mr. Dexter said that the sanitary conditions in the mills allowed great room for improvement.

In regard to the new child labor law Inspector Dexter said that the manufacturers were complying with the law; that while there were some mills where children had been discharged as a result of that law, many had regulated their shifts so that the children could work eight hours a day, by stopping the looms on which the children worked.

He had noticed a considerable decrease in the number of children in the mills. The manufacturers, he said, were dissatisfied with the law, but felt they must comply with it, despite inconvenience and added expense.

Senator Walter A. McLean said that he had heard many complaints from operatives and that he felt that the operatives could recommend many changes in the child labor bill.

Representative H. F. Lebov of Fall River said that the bill was injurious to the welfare of Fall River and the commonwealth and that he would work toward a repeal.

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE IS TO OPEN SOON

Indian Affairs and Consideration of Conditions Among Five Civilized Tribes to Be Feature of Sessions

FILIPINOS ALSO TOPIC

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y.—The thirty-first meeting of the Lake Mohonk conference of Friends of the Indian and Dependent Peoples will take place here Oct. 22-24.

Indian and Philippine problems will be the chief subjects discussed. The program is:

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 9:45 A. M. Opening remarks by Daniel Smiley. Opening address by the chairman, Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of New York University. Topic: "Indian Affairs."

Address by Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs. Sub-topic A: "Present Conditions Among the Five Civilized Tribes." Dana H. Kelsey, superintendent Union Indian Agency (covering the five civilized tribes), Muskogee, Okla.

John B. Brown, supervisor United States Indian service, in charge Indian schools among the five civilized tribes. Subject: "Educational Conditions in the Five Civilized Tribes." P. J. Hurley, Tulsa, Okla., tribal attorney for the Choctaw nation. Subject: "The Settlement of Choctaw Tribal Affairs."

James E. Gresham, Esq., Wewoka, Okla., special assistant to the attorney general among the Seminole Indians. Subject: "The Needs of the Restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes."

S. M. Rutherford, attorney, Muskogee, Okla. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 8 P. M. Sub-topic A (continued): "Present Conditions Among the Five Civilized Tribes." William H. Murray, Tishomingo, Okla., member of Congress and president of the Oklahoma state constitutional convention. Subject: "Toward 'Restricted' and 'Unrestricted' Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, Should the Law and Its Administration be the Same?"

Gabe E. Parker of Oklahoma, registrar of the United States treasury. W. W. Hastig, Tulsa, Okla., tribal attorney for the Cherokee nation.

Warren K. Moorehead, Andover, Mass., member United States board of Indian commissioners. Subject: "An Historical Review of the Indian Situation."

Discussion, sub-topic B: "Navajo and Other Indians on the Public Domain."

W. R. Johnston, Indian Wells, Ariz., representative of Presbyterian missions. C. E. Grammer, Philadelphia, president of the Indian Rights Association.

Chief Ha-ta-lie, of the Navajo tribe. THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 9:45 A. M. Topic: "The Philippines"

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff United States army. Subject: "Work in Moro Province."

Herbert D. Gale, Klamath Falls, Oregon, judge of first instance, Philippine islands, 1909-1913. Subject: "The Government and Treatment of the Moros."

The Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, Chicago. Subject: "Uplift Work Among the Moros and Pagan Tribes of the Philippines."

Maj. Henry T. Allen, United States army, formerly chief of the Philippine constabulary.

Martin Egan, formerly editor of the Manila Times.

Dr. Paul S. Monroe, Teachers College, New York. Subject: "What the Philippine School System is Doing for Philippine Freedom."

Dr. Victor S. Clark of the Carnegie Institution, Washington. Subject: "The Filipinos in Hawaii."

THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 8 P. M. Topic: The Philippines.

The Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, P. E. Bishop of the Philippines. Subject: "National Awakening."

Arthur F. Odlin, Arcadia, Fla., former judge of the first instance, Philippine islands. Subject: "Independence a Bane and not a Blessing."

The Rt. Rev. W. F. Oldham, recently M. E. bishop for southern Asia. Subject: "Philippine Autonomy; Its Promise and Its Peril."

John R. McDill, M.D., associate professor of surgery in the University of Chicago, recently professor of surgery in the University of the Philippines. Subject: "Injustice of American Opposition to Philippine Independence."

FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 9:45 A. M. Topic: (a) "Porto Rico"

The Rt. Rev. James H. VanBuren, rector of Christ church, Madison, Ind., P. E. Bishop of Porto Rico, 1902-1912. Subject: "Problems in Porto Rico."

Juan B. Huyke, Humacao, Porto Rico, educator and member of the Porto Rico Legislature.

Most Rev. James H. Blenk, archbishop of New Orleans. Bishop of Porto Rico, 1899-1906.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 8 P. M. Topic: "The Natives of Alaska."

John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, 1897-1909 and missionary in Alaska, 1877-1897.

The Rev. Hudson Stuck, P. E. archdeacon of Alaska since 1904.

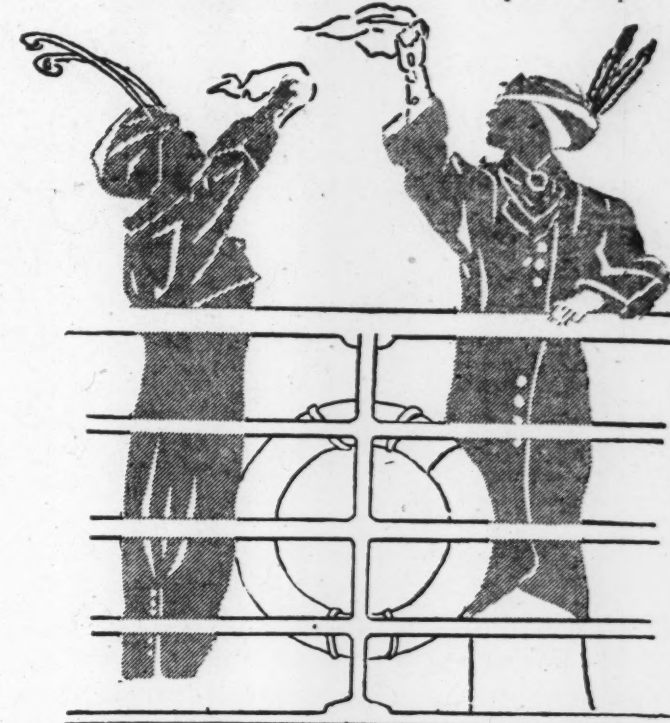
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PRESIDENT MACLAURIN TELLS CHANGES AT TECHNOLOGY

Appointments, Reappointments and Resignations of Professors and Instructors Just Made Public by Head of the Institute—T. E. Pope Is One to Retire

Changes in the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are announced by President MacLaurin, and the following list of recent appointments, reappointments and resignations is given out today:

Resignations—Thomas E. Pope, A.M., professor of inorganic chemistry; S. E. Gideon, instructor in mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry; R. J. Wiseman, assistant in electrical engineering, and V. W. Allen, T. H. Haines and D. J. McGrath, assistants in mechanical engineering.

New appointments—Albert McMonnier, assistant professor of architectural design; William G. Snow, special lecturer on heating and ventilation; Professors William T. Sedgwick, George C. Whipple and Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, members of the administrative board of the school for health officers; Ferdinand M. Reyher, instructor in English for one year, replacing Mr. Batchelor, on leave of absence; Otto Robert Schurig, instructor in electrical engineering (two years); Ernest D. Wilson, research assistant in physical chemistry (nine months); Edgar W. Taft, assistant in heat measurements (one year) replacing Mr. Rowley; Albion Davis, Laurence B. Hoyt, Eugene L. MacDonald, Frederick D. Murdock and Lindsey W. Whitehead, assistants in civil and sanitary engineering for one year, replacing Messrs. Coburn, Cremer, Collins, Holbrook and Richardson; Arthur L. Brown, Burton L. Cushing, George H. Clark, S. W. Burrage, assistants in mechanical engineering for one year; Charles L. Burdick, half-time assistant in theoretical chemistry (one year); and Wilford J. Winninghoff, half-time, assistant in theoretical chemistry (one year).

Reappointments—R. G. Adams, D. M. Taylor and K. C. Robinson, assistants in mechanical engineering for one year. Prof. T. E. Pope, who retires under the Carnegie foundation will be greatly missed at Technology. He was a Harvard graduate of 1869, became instructor at Tech in 1874 and after two years went to the chair of chemistry at the Iowa Agricultural College. He returned to the institute as assistant professor and in 1895 became associate professor of gen-

eral chemistry, ranking a full professor since 1900.

M. LeMonnier, whose title at Technology will be assistant professor of architectural design, was admitted to the Beaux Arts in 1903 and selected for his master H. M. Haurand. It is the custom in the French school for the students to associate themselves with some one of the masters. Mr. LeMonnier has received more than 50 awards in the various competitions.

BARRY MONUMENT WORK UNDER WAY

WASHINGTON—Workmen are laying the foundation of the monument to be erected in this city to Commodore John Barry, one of the naval heroes of the revolutionary war, and it is expected that the monument will be unveiled next May. It is to cost \$50,000, and is to stand on the Fourteenth street side of Franklin park. The statue was designed by John Boyle of New York. Below it, on the pedestal, will be carved a figure of liberty.

WARD 7 LEADS IN WOMAN VOTERS

NEWTON, Mass.—With the names of 368 men and 33 women added as a result of the recent registration, the city's voting list is now the largest in years. There is a total of 7319 men and 596 women eligible to cast their votes at the coming elections. In ward 7 are the largest number of women registered, 97 having placed their names on the lists.

SATURDAY SHINES 10 CENTS

WORCESTER, Mass.—Raising the price of shines to 10 cents on Saturdays and closing Sundays is the plan of the bootblack stands of Worcester to meet the new law prohibiting the employment of minors and women more than six days a week. The new price goes into effect Saturday.

Sharon, Pa., Is Heart of Busy Steel Works

Large Subsidiaries to U. S. Steel Corporation Employ Many Men in City—Good Schools, Churches, Children's Society

FOUR WOMEN'S CLUBS

SHARON, Pa.—With the roar and clang of the furnace and anvil familiar to its 15,000 inhabitants, the six large concerns and the many smaller manufacturing plants that are subsidiary to the United States Steel Corporation, giving employment to a goodly number of its people, Sharon is enjoying its excellent opportunities for prosperity and growth and is fast taking advantage of them.

Located at the extreme western end of Pennsylvania, about 71 miles north of Pittsburgh, the town is situated on the Ohio state line and at least 2500 persons live in Ohio, just across the boundary, who do not count in Sharon's population. Within a radius of three miles and connected by trolley lines, are the towns of Sharpsville and Farrell, also devoted to the iron and steel industry, whose combined population vir-

BUHL CLUB FOR CHILDREN, SHARON, PA.



\$100,000 structure with library, gymnasium and bath

tually adds 15,000 more to Sharon's count, as Sharon merchants and business houses draw trade from all of this prosperous and rapidly growing territory.

Twelve years ago Farrell, formerly South Sharon, but renamed after the head of the United States Steel Corporation, was unknown. About that time Sharon capitalists constructed immense steel, wire, sheet and tinplate plants, and blast furnaces. In 1903 these plants were sold to the corporation and today the varied industries of the corporation give employment there to some 7500 men. In Sharon proper are the large plants of the Carnegie Steel Company, a subsidiary of the corporation, the Sharon Steel Hoop Company, the National Maleable Castings Company, the American Steel Foundries Company, the Driggs-Scarbory Ordnance corporation, the Sharon foundry, the Stewart Iron Company and other similar industries of diversified lines. These give employment to many thousands men and serve to produce one of the most prosperous and progressive towns in the valley.

Although iron and steel are the principal commodities manufactured in this locality the educational and church growth has not been lessened and Sharon ranks among the leading places in western Pennsylvania for good schools and handsome churches. Its churches and schools are highly esteemed in the minds of the people. The public schools always

STATE STREET, LOOKING EAST, SHARON

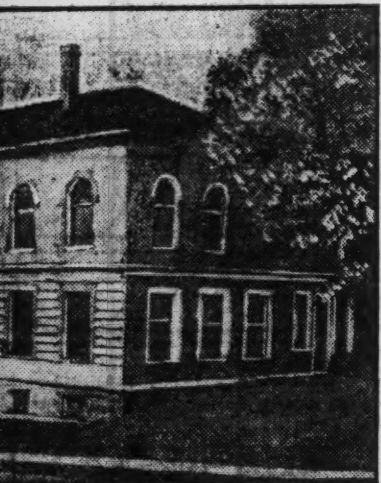


Business houses in Pennsylvania city enjoy trade of adjoining towns

have been capably conducted and show a total enrolment of nearly 3000.

One of the city's most cherished institutions and one from which much good is expected is the Buhl Club. The Buhl Club has a first-class library containing some 15,000 volumes, finely equipped gymnasium, reading, game and lounging rooms and music room, and is doing much to promote the welfare of the young folks.

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tion of a swimming pool and for its maintenance for the next two years. A total of more than \$35,000 was pledged, one tenth of the amount being given by Mr. Buhl himself. Thus the future of the institution was assured.

The club is intended primarily for the workingman and his children and is said to be one of the most magnificent and perfectly equipped buildings of the kind in the country. Out of the Buhl Club campaign teams that secured the \$33,000 in five days has been evolved a live Civic Association, which will supplant the board of trade. Sharon has also four active women's clubs and a Playground Association, which last year maintained three playgrounds.

Sharon has two daily newspapers. The Herald and Telegraph. There are three national banks here, the Merchants & Manufacturers', the McDowell, and the First, together with the Sharon Savings and Trust Company, all strong and flourishing institutions. The immense tonnage provided by its great steel plants is handled by the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Lake Shore and the P. & L. E. railroads, which have connection with all of the leading roads of the country.

Sharon is the home of one of the finest Masonic temples in this section. It recently enjoyed the distinction of having a member of Sharon Lodge, No. 250, F. & A. M., John C. Owsley, who also belongs to all of the higher Masonic bodies, honored by being elevated to the 33rd degree. Mr. Owsley for more than 40 years has been a prominent figure in Masonic and Knights Templar circles in Pennsylvania.

Sharon also has two large theaters,

ST. LOUIS 1913 SEASON IN PARKS BREAKS RECORDS

ST. LOUIS—All attendance records for city playgrounds, swimming pools, bathhouses, concerts and picnics were broken during the summer of 1913, according to a report made by Park Commissioner Davis.

More than 1,000,000 St. Louis little folk took advantage of the new playground system scattered through the congested districts. The bureau of public recreation reported 1,563,195 children as having used the various playgrounds during the period from April 1 to Sept. 30.

In the five months covered by the report, bath No. 1 was used by 327,032 individuals, says the Republic. Bath No. 2 did even better, 359,396 persons having been registered as bathing there. The Forest Park Comfort station was used by nearly 750,000 visitors, the official figures being 744,368.

The concerts in the public parks proved a big attraction. While there was no

way to determine the exact attendance, it is estimated that 568,800 people attended them.

The newest building in Forest park, the Jefferson memorial, was the mecca of 74,368 visitors. O'Fallon park was the favorite picnic ground of the city. Fairground park had only two picnics of "20 persons or over," according to the park commissioner's figures, while O'Fallon park had 20.

Commissioner Davis announced that his annual report to the board of public improvements would recommend a bond issue of \$2,500,000 for park improvement. Half a million dollars for the establishment of a zoo will be asked.

STATE SCHOOL CHANGES PLANNED

WICHITA, Kan.—Steps to reorganize the state normal institutes and make them up to date will be taken by the Kansas Teachers' Association in Topeka, says the Eagle.

each with a seating capacity of about 1300, and is conceded to be one of the best hotel towns of its size in the country, having seven good sized and modern hotels to care for the traveling public. The city is connected by trolley with Youngstown, O., and New Castle, Pa. Its

stores and business houses are modern and carry stocks as elaborate as those of establishments in cities many times its size. Its merchants are of the progressive sort, who take pride in keeping up-to-the-minute in the lines they offer to the public.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN—The proposal that the House committee on naval affairs be invited to Honolulu this fall is a good one. The committee's itinerary, taking in both the northwest and the southeast, will probably not permit all of the members to come to Hawaii, as the party does not leave Washington until late in the fall and most of the congressmen will wish to be back in the capital for the opening of the regular session. At the same time a hearty invitation to the party may secure a visit from several of the members, which will be a point gained for Hawaii. It is to be hoped the commercial bodies will act and act quickly in forwarding the invitation.

HAWAII WOULD ENTERTAIN

VANCOUVER (B. C.) SUN—At its meeting the city council adopted a recommendation sent to it by the finance committee that a grant of \$5000 be made to the British Columbia branch of McGill University. The argument that the college was confronted with a deficit and that the efficiency of its work would be hampered unless this assistance was extended was sufficient to overcome any opposition to the proposal. The public of Vancouver will not be disposed, perhaps, to quarrel with this generosity on the part of their municipal representatives. McGill College in this city has undoubtedly served a useful purpose in providing lectures on the university course for students who were unable or could not afford to go to an eastern seat of learning, and in holding examinations in the first and second years. For what it has done and is yet doing, it is unquestionably entitled to consideration. We must remember, however, that this branch of McGill College was not established for the special benefit of the public of Vancouver nor have the students who have taken advantage of it been exclusively children of Vancouver parents. It drew its student body from all parts of the province or at least of the coast; and the intention in placing it here was to develop it into a provincial institution which would be in affiliation with the Montreal University. It was, according to hopes entertained for it, to become the great British Columbia seat of learning, one that would make any provincial institution unnecessary. During the period of its existence it has, in fact, performed the functions of a provincial university, is discharging those functions at the present time, and will, with the consent of the government continue to do so until the new British Columbia University has been opened, which will not be for perhaps two years yet. In these circumstances it is not reasonable to propose that not the city council of Vancouver, but the provincial government should come to the aid of the institution when it is hampered for lack of funds? Of course, \$5000 is not a great sum of money and especially not for educational purposes, but it should not be forgotten that our own schools, at the present time, are, if not suffering, at least slightly crippled as far as their efficiency is concerned, for want of funds. This being so it is difficult

to see why the city should assume a duty which properly belongs to the province.

PORTLAND OREGONIAN—It is time to remind the public that the Portland Symphony orchestra is beginning a new year of effort in behalf of good music. This excellent organization has won favor in the past by the genuine merit of its work and disinterested devotion of its members. The members have contributed their time and ability without salary and the orchestra has been liberal to the public. The free concerts for the school children were an example of its disposition to render double service for every benefit it received. The Symphony orchestra needs a guarantee fund. That it has existed and thriven so long in Portland without a large guaranty is almost a miracle. Nothing like it has ever happened in other cities. In San Francisco, Minneapolis, Boston, the symphony orchestras would not think it possible to live a year without a comfortable fund to rely upon in emergencies. Here the orchestra has lived for several years without any worth mentioning. Its future will become assured when it has an endowment to rely upon, and not before. Changes will necessarily come. New members cannot always be expected to give the same disinterested service as the old. Living salaries will be demanded and the orchestra must inevitably fall into decay unless there is a fund to draw upon. The people of Portland ought to be interested in this matter, for a great city without adequate musical resources would be something of an anomaly in the world. Such a condition would savor too strongly of barbarism to be agreeable.

Helping a Branch College

BUFFALO MAN IS MUCH INTERESTED IN CHARITY WORK

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Ansley Wilcox is well known as one of the most public spirited and generous citizens of Buffalo. He is also widely known as a friend of Theodore Roosevelt, who took the oath as President in Mr. Wilcox's house in Buffalo.

Mr. Wilcox was a native of Georgia. After graduating from Yale and Oxford he came to Buffalo as a lawyer. His pub-

lic record includes the active presidency for many years of the Buffalo Charity Organization Society and of the Buffalo Civil Service Reform Association, two of the most aggressive organizations of the kind in the United States. Mr. Wilcox's interests are general, as he is a working member on the boards of many of the charitable, commercial and social institutions of Buffalo, as well as of the state and nation.

SEDALIA, MO., THROUGH STUDY CLUBS IS EXCELLING IN MUSIC

SEDALIA, Mo.—General excellence in musical production and a predominating interest in song are evidences that music was established on a firm basis here by its introduction into the public schools 25 years ago. Of late years Sedalia has come to be regarded as the musical center of central Missouri, and some of the world's greatest artists have been heard by the people of the city.

In order to bring about this result strong pioneer work was necessary. After the study of music began in the schools clubs and singing societies were organized and enthusiasm over the work increased. The Ladies Musical Club, which is to celebrate its twentieth anniversary this year, was an outcome of these efforts; it has won prizes in international choral contests and praise from some of the foremost musicians for the finish and excellence of its singing. But that side of the club's work that



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exercises the broadest influence is the study programs, which alternate with the choral work, thereby increasing the knowledge of both its members and the public, which supports readily every undertaking by the organization. Latest among the musical organizations of Sedalia is the Apollo Club, a chorus of 40 men with well-blended voices whose object is the study of choral music. This club, together with the chorus of 60 members from the Ladies' Musical Club, is looking forward to the study this winter of an oratorio, thereby establishing a permanent mixed chorus of the kind that may have so prominent a part in the music influence of any community.

Along no line, perhaps, has there been so much development in the social life of the western towns as in that of study clubs, and Sedalia now is enjoying the fruits of the efforts of these organizations to win musical note for their city.

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LAKES AND RANGES DRAW MANY TO LACONIA

New Hampshire City Becoming Widely Known for Its Scenery and for Manufacture of Electric, Freight and Passenger Cars

RIVER GIVES POWER

LACONIA, N. H.—Four beautiful bodies of water combine with the mountain ranges in this vicinity to make Laconia, the shire town of Belknap county, attractive to the visitors who in summer increase its population of 10,000 to a much larger number. The city is most widely known for the manufacture of electric, freight and passenger cars, many of which are all steel, but is winning more and more note on account of the beautiful scenery by which it is surrounded.

"The City on the Lakes" is what Laconia often is called; Lake Winnisquam and Lake Opechee touch Laconia proper, Lake Panguas adds much to the beauty of the trolley line from Laconia to Weirs, wards six and one of the city, while Lake Winnepesaukee spreads forth in all its loveliness at the Weirs.

From the hills which surround Laconia may be had an unsurpassed view of these various lakes and the mountains of the Presidential and Sandwich ranges, rising like veritable sentinels in the distance. Many hotels and residences grace the surrounding hill-tops. The Winnepesaukee river flows through the town and offers excellent power for six large hosiery mills, as well as for minor industries.

The Laconia Car Company Works is the largest manufacturing concern of the city, employing in the vicinity of 1000



(Photo by R. Wright) View of Main street in Laconia, growing little city

men in the making of electric, freight and passenger cars, many of which are all steel. This plant is able to turn out, on an average, 10 freight cars a day and one passenger car can be completed



(Photo by R. Wright) Lakeport waterfront scene in Laconia, N. H.

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Currency Bill Provisions Criticized by Mr. Aldrich

He Declares Measure Is Unsound, Socialistic and Embodies Populistic and Bryan Theories People Have Repudiated

QUOTES MR. WILSON

NEW YORK—Denouncing the bill as unsound, socialistic and revolutionary, and characterizing it as "an endeavor to secure, by partisan legislation, the triumph of the doctrines and principles which have received the repeated condemnation of the American people at the polls," Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island last night attacked the Wilson administration currency measure.

Mr. Aldrich declared that the bill embodied the theories of Secretary of State Bryan and quoted from Woodrow Wilson's writings to indicate that the President, in his earlier days, had entertained beliefs contrary to provisions of the bill.

Mr. Aldrich spoke at the closing session of the National Conference on Currency Reform. He made no reference to the so-called Aldrich plan for currency reform. He opposed many features of the Glass-Owen bill, but directed his strongest criticism at the provision dealing with the issue of government notes and providing for a central government board.

"The theory that the United States should issue currency in the form of its promises to pay," declared Mr. Aldrich, "is populistic doctrine. It had no standing as a Democratic party principle until 1896, when it was injected by Mr. Bryan into the party platform against the votes of the men who had been most prominent in the party councils."

"The large majority of the American people who favor sound money believed that the question of further greenback issues was settled permanently by the elections of 1896 and the following years. If the House bill should be enacted into a law Mr. Bryan will have achieved the purpose for which he has been contending for a decade."

He characterized the provisions for Government note issue as "emphatic condemnation of the economic teachings of every great Democratic leader, from Andrew Jackson and Thomas H. Benton to Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland."

The federal reserve board, said the speaker, in reality would bring about the creation of a central government bank. He declared that the board was given autocratic powers over business of the banks, powers that can be properly exercised only by trained bankers.

"It might be able to insure the success of a political party," he said, "but in times of stress it would have no power to preserve public or private credit."

"This is, I think, the first attempt to give a government board the right to manage a great business, which is more important in its intimate relations to all the people than any other. If the attempt is successful, it will be the first and most important step toward changing our form of government from a democracy to an autocracy. No imperial government in Europe would venture to propose, much less back, legislation of this kind."

"The creation of this board is clearly a favorable response to socialistic demands. This should be a fight in the open. The party in power has no accredited mission to fly in the face of the concurrent judgment of the people of every commercial nation, based on universal experience; the administration that should force upon the American people by arbitrary methods an unwise solution of the problem will merit and, sooner or later, receive, the condemnation of all thoughtful men of all political parties."

Earlier in the day the delegates listened to speeches from a number of bankers and students of finance, most of whom opposed the bill.

CITIZENS LAY THEIR OWN SIDEWALKS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Inasmuch as the town of North Kingstown has not felt its treasury would warrant construction of certain sidewalks in the village of Lafayette, the Improvement Society recently petitioned the town council for authority to do the work. The permission being granted, 45 members of the society, with pick and shovel, laid a sidewalk from Wickford village to Collation Corner. The next problem is street lighting.

The officers of the association are Herbert D. Slocum, president; George L. Salisbury, vice-president; Walter Rodman, Jr., secretary and treasurer; committee on by-laws, Robert F. Rodman, Andrew G. Hazard and Robert T. Downes.

W. J. CRAIG HEADS PASSENGER MEN

PHILADELPHIA—W. J. Craig of Wilmington, N. C., passenger traffic manager of the Atlantic Coast Line, was elected president of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents at the closing convention session here Wednesday. Gerrett Fort, Omaha, was chosen vice-president; W. C. Hope, New York, secretary, and J. C. Haile, Savannah, chairman of the executive committee.

DETAILS ONLY DUE FOR CHANGE IN GLASS BILL

Senator Hollis so Tells President, Declaring That Unanimous Committee Report Will Be Made by Nov. 10

IMPROVEMENT IS SEEN

WASHINGTON—Senator Hollis today called on the President to assure him as a member of the banking and currency committee that he expected a unanimous report by the committee on the currency bill by Nov. 10. He predicted that a unanimous report would be made. He said he thought the committee would improve the bill in details but leave all fundamental features intact.

The President is anxious for early action by the committee, said the senator, but he would like unanimous action to give the legislation greater stability in the eyes of the nation.

Lower interest rates for western states were advocated Wednesday before the committee. Senators Hitchcock and Weeks insisted that all sections should enjoy the same rates of rediscount under the federal reserve bank plan. They conceded that such a system would undoubtedly bring down interest rates in western states, where money was now earning high rates. The bill as it passed the House would permit the federal reserve board to fix different rates in the different reserve districts.

William H. Bucholz of the Omaha National Bank, N. F. Banfield of the First National Bank of Austin, Minn.; William Ingle of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Baltimore and Senator Thomas of Colorado were before the committee.

A plan to issue government bonds exchangeable at all times for a special form of currency was presented by Senator Thomas.

Mr. Banfield, representing country bankers, urged the committee to change the bill so farm mortgages running five years could be taken by banks as security.

Mr. Ingle defended the recent bankers' convention at Boston and declared that the bankers were absolutely untrammelled in their consideration of the bill.

Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University said that the successful banking system of Europe has been framed not by politicians, but by the joint efforts of bankers and theorists.

Frank A. Vanderlip defended the principle of a central bank.

"I see no escape from the conclusion," said Professor Johnson, dean of the New York University School of Commerce, "that the bill, if it becomes law, will soon bring this country into a period of dangerous credit extensions."

Prof. E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton said: "With the adoption of minor changes I should expect the bill to provide a banknote circulation that would meet well the three great tests, ultimate security, prompt convertibility and elasticity."

CLUB AFTER NEW MEMBERS

MINNEAPOLIS—A membership contest is in full swing at the Lake Harriet Commercial Club. Six prizes have been put up for the men who bring in the most new members before Jan. 15, when it is hoped to have a total membership of 500, says the Tribune.

AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS

FIND WATER IN CORN CAUSE OF MUCH SHIPPING WASTE

WASHINGTON—In the belief that American methods of shipping several important staple foods by freight are decidedly wasteful and that this waste in money adds substantially to the cost of food, several specialists of the department of agriculture have been conducting investigations into shipping conditions in the United States. As a result of these investigations they are convinced that in several particulars the systems used by United States shippers are far less economical than those employed by foreign shippers, notably in Germany. As a result, the specialists find, in several instances, that food is started on long freight journeys in such condition that heavy freight charges must be paid on elements which have to be taken out of the food at the end of the trip before it can be used as food. One of the heaviest wasted freight items is the freight paid for the transportation of excessive moisture in corn, and in potatoes to be used for stock food or in the manufacture of starch. In Germany the culls and faulty potatoes, which in this country are thrown away, are dried so as to remove all excess water and then shipped to various points for stock feed purposes. This practice of drying potatoes for stock feed and uses in the arts has not gained great headway in this country. As a result the culls commonly are thrown away and starch is made from potatoes only when there are excess crops which make them available at a cheap price, which permits of shipment to the factories. Potatoes in their natural state contain upward of 70 per cent of water which

has no special nutritive value. Long shipments of potatoes, therefore, in their natural state are not practicable, whereas the Germans who have dried out the excessive water find it practicable to ship the dried product.

The waste water now being shipped in corn in the United States, according to the estimates of the specialists, has a serious bearing on the actual cost of corn, and also is one explanation for the great shortage of cars at the corn shipping seasons. The specialists find, for example, that the American people are paying freight on 436,682 tons of water in shipping their corn from the producing sections to the market. This means that at a time when there is a great shortage of cars, there is the equivalent of more than 14,556 freight cars of 30,000 pounds capacity loaded with water which is responsible for the enormous losses resulting from the deterioration of shelled corn before it is finally consumed. Figuring a car length of 40 feet, this means that each year a train 582,240 feet long, or over 110 miles, not counting the locomotives, is engaged in nothing more profitable than hauling water from a few miles up to a thousand miles in the case of corn shipped to the seaboard points from the central corn-producing area. Exactly how much excess freight this represents cannot be accurately determined, but as the freight rate on corn is about 1 cent per ton mile, it can be seen that this hauling of useless water in corn adds materially to the cost of the product before it reaches the consumer.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Orders, Sept. 19, directing Lieut. Col. L. S. Roudiez, adjutant-general, repair to Washington, amended to direct him report Nov. 1 to commanding general, eastern department, for duty as assistant to adjutant of that department.

Brig.-Gen. D. C. Kingman, chief of engineers, detailed member board of ordnance and fortification; Vice Brig.-Gen. W. T. Russell, retired, relieved.

Capt. L. D. Greene, retired, detailed professor of military science and tactics, Staunton Military Academy, Virginia. Depot quartermaster, San Francisco, or one of his commissioned assistants, accompanied by Veterinarian C. Nockolds, first cavalry, proceed to Alturas, Cal., to purchase and inspect public animals.

Transfers in coast artillery corps—Capt. R. T. Ellis, from one hundredth to eighty-eighth company; Capt. L. R. Dice, from one hundred and thirty-third to one hundred and thirty-second company; Capt. R. H. Jordan, from one hundred and thirty-second to one hundred and thirty-third company; Capt. P. H. Worcester, from eighty-eighth to one hundredth company.

Brig.-Gen. C. A. DeVol and Capt. E. T. Hartmann, quartermaster corps, to Fort Royal Remount depot, Va., relative to sites for new buildings.

Leaves—Capt. R. C. Hand, infantry, two months; Capt. C. H. Morrow, eighth infantry, 21 days; Second Lieut. N. W. Peek, thirtieth infantry, three months; Second Lieut. H. Polk, eighth cavalry, three months; Capt. G. D. Catlin, first infantry, six days.

Navy Orders

Ensign F. W. Scanlan, detached the North Dakota, to the Alert.

Paymaster Charles Conard, to duty as pay officer, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Chief Boatswain H. R. Brayton, detached the Ranger, to the Vestal.

Movements of Vessels

The Petrel arrived at Puerto Plata. The Nashville, from Puerto Plata to Santo Domingo City.

The Des Moines arrived at Guantanamo.

The Birmingham arrived at Port au Prince.

The Ozark, the Caesar, the C-1, the C-2, the C-3, the C-4 and the C-5, from Guacanababo bay to Guantanamo.

The Yankton arrived at Hampton roads.

The Prairie, from Newport News to Tompkinsville.

The Arethusa arrived at Guantanamo.

The Charleston and the St. Louis, from Puget Sound to San Francisco.

The Panther, the Patapsco, the Patuxent and the Potomac arrived at Lynnhaven bay.

Notes

At the recent meeting of the United States Naval Institute, Commander Radler De Aquino, of the Brazilian navy, naval attaché of the Brazilian embassy, was elected associate member.

The flag of the commander in chief, Pacific reserve fleet, has been temporarily transferred from the Colorado to the Charleston.

MR. WILSON AN ANTIQUARIAN

WASHINGTON—President Wilson was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society at its annual meeting on Wednesday. The resources of the society are \$496,558.60.

SPOKANE COLLEGE ELECTS

SPOKANE, Wash.—B. M. Bradford of Spokane has been unanimously chosen president of the board of trustees of Spokane College, says the Chronicle.

POSTMASTERS ARE URGED TO FARM



Reading from left to right—P. P. Smith of Adams, executive committee; Edmund S. Higgins of Lynn; L. L. Campbell of Northampton, president; Robert L. Crowley of Lowell, executive committee; E. C. Mansfield, retiring president; G. L. Minot of Gardner, first vice-president; E. O. Winsor of Boston, secretary-treasurer.

L. L. Campbell, the newly-elected president of the Postmasters Association of New England, was presented to the members at a banquet held in the American house last night. This event concluded the annual convention held here yesterday.

Elmer A. Stevens, state treasurer, delivered the principal address of the evening, in which he praised the men in

charge of state institutions and proposed to retiring postmasters that they become farmers.

"Many of you postmasters won't be in office six months from now, and perhaps you'll want farms," said Mr. Stevens. "I am serving my last term as state treasurer because the length of my term is limited by the constitution."

"There are acres of as good unimproved

land in New England as there is in the Mississippi valley, and we can raise just as good apples right here in New England as they can on the Pacific coast, and apples with a better flavor. There is just as much profit in raising livestock today as there ever was. There is a reason for the high cost of living. New England must wake up and raise her own food."

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"COLLISION"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Miss Bridget MacLagan has without doubt a great deal of information on the subject of India, about which the English public know only too little. She has, unfortunately, attempted in four short acts, to tell us everything it is probably good for us to know, and her characters have, in consequence, so much to say 'in the way of useful information, that they positively are compelled to express themselves in paragraphs. Then everything is at boiling pitch from the very start. And everybody indulges in such explosive emotions, that you become indifferent to strong feeling before two acts are over, and long for the excitement of a little prosaic dullness.

Colonel Digby, we are given to understand, is perfectly dreadful when he really does lose control of himself. And when in the third act he throws out a certain socialist agitator, he certainly proves that his wife's anxiety in regard to his temper was well founded. But, it must be said, that the gallant colonel in his most domestic mood, is noisy and emphatic enough for any ordinary mortal in a rage. Then there is a lady, chock full of what are called modern opinions, who gives quite as much trouble as the agitator, besides rivaling the colonel in noise, and being also as prolix as a certain Indian gentleman, who, no doubt for our good, tells us a great deal we all ought to know about his country.

Why the lady's opinions did not weary to exhaustion the people on the stage, as well as those in front, was not easy to understand. In fact, so many things were happening, with apparently so little reason, and at such an express rate of speed, that, after a while, you just gave it all up, and hoped, if Miss MacLagan had anything important to say on the subject of India, she would put it in the form of a novel, where it could be read and digested in a manner proper to so serious a subject.

The play had the advantage of being well acted, and produced. It was not, however, easy for Norman McKinnel to do much with the character of Colonel Digby, beyond making the required noise as impressive as possible. As a long-suffering wife Miss Grace Lane was as good as she could be, though she too had to contend with inordinately long speeches.

As an attraction there was a good deal of local color, including a nautch dance, with appropriate music. And there were love scenes of a desperate nature and a general feeling that some of the fearful things that were in the air would have to come off before the end of the play. As a matter of fact, somebody was shot in the last act, but, by that time, nobody seemed to care.

HERE AND THERE

Forbes-Robertson will devote all next week to performances of Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" at the Shubert theater, New York.

William Harris, Jr., has accepted a new play by Paul Dickey and Charles Goddard called "The Trifler."

Cyril Maude's first week in Toronto resulted in \$13,000 receipts, it is said. Frank Chouteau Brown of Boston is to lecture upon "Phases of Modern Stagecraft" in Hullterton hall, the Art Institute, Chicago, Friday afternoon, under the auspices of the Drama League of Chicago.

Margaret Anglin announces her first production of "Antony and Cleopatra" next week at Los Angeles. Ian MacLaren is cast for Antony. This play will complete Miss Anglin's projected repertoire, which includes "Taming of the Shrew," "As You Like It," and "Twelfth Night."

Next Monday Otis Skinner returns to Chicago to play "Kismet" at the Blackstone and Miss Lina Abarnell is to sing in "The Red Canary," a new musical piece, at the Studebaker. Oct. 28 Raymond Hitchcock is due at the Grand in "The Beauty Shop." Nov. 3 "A Good Little Devil," with William Norris and Ernest Truax is due at Powers, to be followed by "The Poor Little Rich Girl." Nov. 3 the Benson players may open at the Blackstone.

SOUTHWICK COURSE OPENS

Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick of the faculty of Emerson College of Oratory gave a recital of "The Merchant of Venice" before the students of the college and invited guests Wednesday evening in Huntington chambers hall. With rare skill and power Mrs. Southwick changed from one character part to another interpreting the personality of Portia or of Shylock with equal ease, and sketching graphically the minor individuals of the story.

Next Wednesday evening Browning's "Colombe's Birthday" will be read by Miss Gertrude McQuesten.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The Boston & Maine railway private car No. 555, occupied by James D. Tyler, general superintendent and department heads, will be attached to the Chicago express from North station at 6:20 o'clock tonight en route to Rotterdam junction, on inspection of the Fitchburg division.

Ward Walker, night crew despatcher, Boston division, New Haven road, at South station, is spending a two weeks' vacation in Philadelphia and Washington.

The Boston Symphony orchestra occupying a special Pullman train arrived at South station from Northampton, over the Boston & Albany road at 2 o'clock this morning.

The construction department of the terminal division Boston & Maine road has a force of men installing Pittsburgh asbestos-covered screen glass in the old Boston & Lowell section of North station.

The private Pullman car Rainbow, occupied by Miss Mary French and party, arrived at South station from Clifton Springs, N. Y., over the Boston & Albany road at 9:15 o'clock this morning.

The passenger department of the New Haven road provided first class special service attached to the Newport express from South station at 8:50 o'clock this morning for the accommodation of 150 members of New England Associate Alliance en route to Fall River.

The Boston & Albany road trainmen appeared for duty today at South station in their new winter uniforms.

The operating department of the Boston & Maine road has created a new paper train between Boston and Portland, Me., via the old western division leaving North station at 3 a. m. and due Union station, Portland, at 6:35 a. m.

The New Haven road handled into the First street freight terminal, South Boston, yesterday, a solid train of western live stock consigned to Boston houses, Boston & Albany delivery.

The Lucius Engineering Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., is assembling material for a steel highway bridge near Faneuil on the Boston & Albany road's main line.

MR. ELLIOTT IS MADE A DIRECTOR

PORTLAND, Me.—George S. Hobbs, general manager, was elected second vice-president, and Dana C. Douglass, assistant to Pres. Morris McDonald of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads, was made general manager at the annual meeting of the Maine Central railroad held here Wednesday. Pres. Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, was elected a director of the Maine Central.

Another New Haven director chosen for the board was T. DeWitt Cuyler of Philadelphia. Lucius Tuttle and Alexander Tuttle of Boston retired and were succeeded by Edward B. Winslow and Hugh J. Chisholm of Portland.

MR. MCCOOLE IS INDORSED

DEDHAM, Mass.—The Norfolk County Bar Association has voted to endorse for the office of register of probate and insolvency of Norfolk county, J. Raphael McCool of Dedham, the Democratic, Progressive and Independent candidate.

EDITORS ASKED TO HELP SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Instructor of New Course at University of Oklahoma Urges Newspapermen Throughout State to Cooperate in the Work

RESULTS AIMED AT

NORMAN, Okla.—A school of journalism has been established at the University of Oklahoma, and is now beginning its first year's work with an enrollment of 20 students.

In a letter to newspaper editors throughout the state H. H. Herbert, instructor at the school, says: "Like any innovation, such an experiment as this must prove its worth, not by promises but by results. Aware of the critical attitude of many newspaper men and their skepticism as to the possibility of teaching journalism in any school but that of hard knocks, this new department will strive, first of all, to be practical, while at the same time seeking to lift higher the standards of journalism in the state."

"To be of real service to the newspapers of the state," he continues, "we must develop a spirit of harmony and cooperation. This is your school; you are at liberty to propose, to advise, to criticize. If there is anything you think we should try to do here, let us know about it. We can never get anywhere with you scattered about the state and us here at Norman, each unaware of the other's problems."

"Once the school is established, a statewide conference of newspaper men will be held at the university—you to talk over your problems among yourselves, we to get your ideas and yours. When we have exchanged these ideas and acted upon them, then we may come to see more clearly the value of a school of this sort as a clearing-house for the best things in journalism."

"If this general plan appeals to you, sit down and write us; tell us in addition what you think a school of journalism ought to be. You, as a newspaper man of experience and judgment, possess ideas of soundness and worth. Let us have them."

"Just now the thing we are trying to do is to teach young men (and young women) how to write for a newspaper; this seems to be the most pressing need at the present time. By no means are we turning out full-fledged editors, if we succeed in sending out good 'cubs' we are content. If we take care of the reporters of the present the editors of the future will take care of themselves. A good reporter does not develop into a bad editor."

"Part of our work here will be to supply the editors of the state with news which is of real interest to them. In a short time you will begin to receive fresh, live items of the doings of students here from your community. These little stories, written by our journalistic students, are prepared and mailed out for your particular benefit. Print them; they will be a valuable addition to your news columns."

5000 SEEK FARMS IN MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—There are also 5000 homeseekers in Minnesota looking for farms at the present time, declared W. R. Mackenzie, secretary of the Northern Minnesota Development Association on his return from a trip through the northern counties, says the Journal.

"There are 100 to 150 homeseekers from other states in every county looking at land," said Mr. Mackenzie, "and a big movement to Minnesota by next spring is assured."

"They are convinced that Minnesota offers the best combination of moderate priced farm land with sure crop returns."

ACCURATE SHOT SINKS THE TARGET

HONOLULU—There's such a thing as being too accurate in firing mortars for target practice. Recently when the sixty-eighth and one hundred forty-third companies of coast artillery fired for the second service practice, the nineteenth shot from the mortars landed squarely on top of the pyramidal target used as an aiming point, and towed some 6000 yards off shore. The framework disappeared completely and with only one more shot to fire, it was necessary for the tug to come in for a new target, causing a long delay says the Star Bulletin.

FEDERAL FIRE BUREAU URGED

PHILADELPHIA—A federal bureau of fire prevention was advocated in speeches and a resolution is being prepared at the session of the national fire prevention convention.

Powell Evans of Philadelphia advocated the transfer to the federal government and in turn to the state and municipal authorities of much of the power regulating compulsory physical fire standards which, he said, now devolved upon the national board of fire underwriters.

LOS ANGELES IS BIG HOG MARKET

LOS ANGELES—Los Angeles is fast becoming the hog market of the intermountain country. Shipments which formerly went to the Missouri river cities from Utah, Idaho, and adjacent states, are now coming to the metropolis of southern California over the Salt Lake railroad, says the Tribune.

This is the first season and the success of the shipments made to local firms indicates that a great business will be developed between this city and the prosperous stockmen of the mountain states.

Rock Island Arsenal Place of Beauty, Legend, Industry

Plant Costing \$11,702,000, With 1500 Employees and Soldiers, and Covering 960 Acres Manufactures Things for the Army

SITE OF INDIAN CAMPS

Personal and Horse Equipment and Gun Carriages for Soldiers Or Military Schools Now Made Where Fort Stood

DAVENPORT, Ia.—One of the storied places of Indian legend and yet an immense up-to-date manufacturing establishment; one of the chief beauty spots of the Mississippi valley despite its smelting furnaces and rows of clangor-filled shops; an immense park patronized by three big cities and still forbidden ground to those who cannot present a pass signed by the commanding officer—all of these are the federal arsenal at Rock Island.

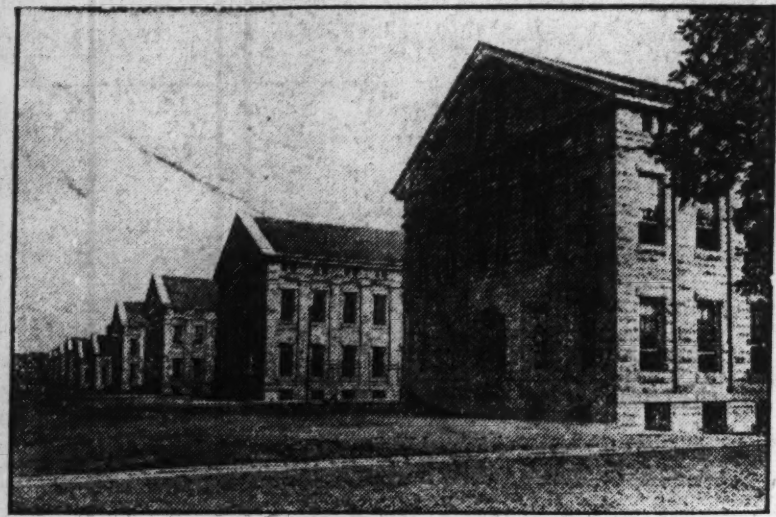
Surrounded on all sides by the Mississippi river, Rock Island lies between the cities of Davenport, Ia., and Rock Island and Moline, Ill. It comprises 960 acres, on which are situated government shops and buildings erected at a cost of \$11,702,000 and employing some 1500 men of the detachment of soldiers stationed there permanently.

Rock Island has had an eventful history. From a camping ground of the Sac and Fox Indians to a frontier fort, Indian trading station and military prison during the civil war, the beautiful island with its rich and storied past has come to be the place where all of the personal and horse equipment and all of the gun carriages used by the United States government and its military schools are manufactured.

Many Articles Made

Canteens, tin cups, saddles, knives and forks, officers' badges and cartridge belts, carbine scabbards, bridles, halters and curry combs, spurs and straps, blankets and targets, knapsacks, haversacks, and meat cans, together with dozens of other things which Uncle Sam's army uses, are turned out of the Rock Island shops and shipped to military posts all over the world.

But as one wanders through the island's virgin forests, for no axe ever has been allowed to touch any of the great oaks, elms, walnuts and basswoods since the arsenal was founded by Congress in 1802, one reverts to the past. He sees it as Louis Joliet and Father Marquette saw it in the summer of 1673, as the Sac and Fox Indians had seen it for generations, as Chief Blackhawk saw it for the last time when he had failed in holding the east shore of the



Shops at Rock Island arsenal that make articles for military posts

great river against the whites; as it appeared to Gen. Winfield Scott 16 years before the Mexican war; and if one wanders over the northern shore near the foot of the island he will look into a little clearing in the center of which an old ruin stands, the spot where the first white settler, Col. George Davenport, was killed by robbers 73 years ago. Blackhawk, who was born within a few miles of the island on the Illinois shore and lived there until he began his ineffectual warring against the whites and was thrown into captivity, thus describes the island in the memoirs written by his interpreter, Antoine Le Claire, the founder of Davenport:

"This was the best island on the Mississippi and had long been the resort of our young people during the summer. It was our garden, like the white people have near their big villages, which supplied us with strawberries, blackberries, plums, apples and nuts of various kinds; and its waters supplied us with pure fish, being situated in the rapids of the river. In my early life I spent many happy days on this island."

Blockhouse Erected

The United States first gained its right to the island through the Harrison treaty made with the chiefs of the Sac and Fox tribes in 1804. In 1816 a detachment sent up the river from St. Louis built a rude blockhouse there, called Ft. Armstrong, as a protection against the redskins. In the Blackhawk war of 1831 it was one of the strategic points and more than once the garrison was in danger of massacre.

This was the last of the Indian outbreaks in the vicinity and Rock Island now became a government trading post, whereon lived Col. George Davenport, the man from whom Davenport, Ia., was named. He was appointed agent in 1840 and lived there until 1845.

The present arsenal was established July 11, 1862, on an original appropriation of \$100,000. During the civil war

it was a military prison, 15,000 rebel soldiers being kept there. With the close of the civil war the historical phase of Rock Island ends and the industrial epoch commences. The arsenal long has been an ideal place for tradesmen to work. Short hours—eight a day—as high pay as can be earned in the manufacturing plants of nearby cities, 15 days' furlough on pay, all holidays off with full pay and Saturday afternoons off on the same schedule, make it a pleasant place for the workman.

There has never been a strike on the island, but shortly over a year ago a disturbance arose which for a time threatened to end in a walkout. The government, like any private manufacturer, was insisting on greater efficiency. Immediately this became known the men who toiled behind lathes and over forges had visions of industrial slavery coming little short of prison discipline.

Labor Difficulty Averted

The machinists' union and allied tradesmen heard that the Taylor efficiency system was to be installed. It never had been intended by the department of war and never came, but it took all of the diplomacy of Col. George W. Burr, the commanding officer, to convince the men of it. The colonel met all of the men's delegations, gave them the hearings they asked for, heard their views and by his straightforwardness and tact averted a threatened labor war. This is not ordinarily the way a military man deals with the men under him.

Colonel Burr was appointed two years ago and has proved to be a popular and efficient officer. While a thorough military man, he is not one who believes in ruling with an iron hand, and under his regime Arsenal island has become a great park for the 150,000 inhabitants of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline.

All of the "Keep-off-the-Grass" signs have disappeared since he took charge. The greater part of the 1000 acres are still as nature and the Indians left them,

with huge oak, elm, hickory, walnut and basswood trees growing in primeval luxuriance.

Island Birds Protected

One can stand on the trolley tracks connecting the island with the tri-cities and hear the "bob-white" of the quail and see the rare and beautiful pheasants strutting unconcernedly across the macadam roads. For protecting these game birds as well as all of the feathered songsters on the island is the sure and swift operation of Uncle Sam's military law. This protection, coupled with the fact that the Mississippi is the greatest migration route in the world for birds, makes the Arsenal island a paradise for the feathered songsters. Professor Powys, federal ornithologist, in a recent visit there, declared that he had seen more varieties of birds there in a half hour than he ever had discovered before in one locality.

When one is not in the immediate vicinity of the barracks or gun-testing grounds, he may imagine himself in some big park. The island is traversed by excellent macadam roads. So hard and dustless are these thoroughfares throughout both the rainy and the dry months that the arsenal attracts many automobilists.

Hundreds of machines course through the island every day, winding along the main roads or the shady drives, along the links laid out by the Arsenal Golf Club, past the long rows of shops and over the government bridges to Davenport and Moline.

Every automobile owner must have a permit, but permits are granted to all

who ask and do not abuse the privilege. Machines are not allowed to speed along the excellent roads, but each is required to take at least 10 minutes in crossing the island. Every hotel, taxi line, and delivery is supplied with these passes. Delegates to conventions in either of the tri-cities always are taken on a sight-seeing trip through the arsenal.

The present Congress granted the arsenal an increased appropriation of \$250,000 for the field artillery plant, enabling this branch of manufacture to

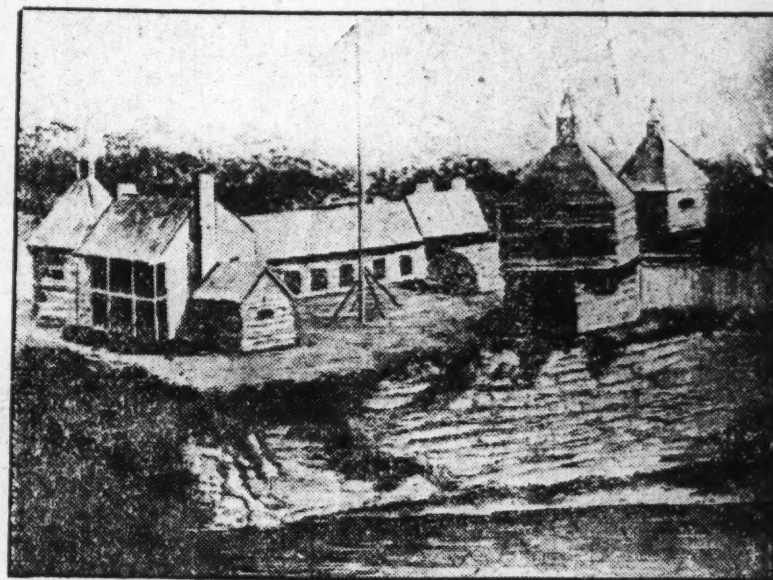
be carried on with increased effectiveness. Annually the government pays out for labor \$1,200,000 and every year the cost is in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000. The water power plant cost \$1,931,000, bridges \$1,094,000 and machinery and shop fixtures \$1,514,000.

The arsenal shops constitute one of the biggest manufacturing plants of the tri-cities, the Bettendorf Steel Car works and the Moline Plow factories being its only near competitors in size and number of men employed. The shops are

run by electric power generated by a dam thrown across the Mississippi between the island and the Illinois shore. This dam generates 4000 horsepower. The shops are built of stone and are located in the center of the island. Formerly the regular army rifle was made there, from 100 to 125 of the latest type rifle being turned out per day. The small arms plant now has been discontinued.

During the Spanish-American war the arsenal at Rock Island was called on heavily and turned out tons of munitions. The number of employees was increased to 3000 and the shops worked night and day.

FT. ARMSTRONG A RUDE BLOCKHOUSE



Protection against Indians built in 1816 on Rock Island site

EMPLOYERS SCORN THE MILITIA

Editorial Points to Varying Regard in Towns and Effect Upon the Local Enlistment

With all that the New England states expend in the support of the militia and the inducements that are offered to the maintenance of companies in the towns of sufficient size to afford the number of men needed, there is a constant problem of enlistment that has a right to attention outside the military organization.

Massachusetts is an example of the state that is uninterested in its expenditure. The militia item is one of the largest in the state budget. Aside from the current items, assuming large proportions, there has in recent years been a great liberality in the building of armories, with the result that the companies of the volunteer militia are provided with quarters that afford the greatest convenience and the largest attraction. The national government has been enlarging its liberality towards the development of the national guard, through the state military organization. As a result the towns where companies are in existence have an imposing building and ample equipment. It is not so certain that their companies have full ranks.

With what is now held out to young men in attractiveness of the militia service, there would seem to be every reason to expect that every company would have a waiting list, that there would be over-enlistment instead of a shortage and that there would be no problem for the officers but to select the material for the file and to train it to the highest efficiency. So delightful a situation is exceptional. There is a continuing need of stimulating local public sentiment and making it count for the company's support, not in money or equipment but in men.

The difficulty of keeping the company in full numbers varies in degree, not according to the size of the town but in the ratio of general sentiment and more particularly in the attitude of employers. Necessarily the enlisted men are largely drawn from the ranks of those who are employed in industries or in commercial positions where their time is at the command of others. While the requirements of the service make but slight tax on the working hours, confined in fact to the period when the company is required to take part in the annual camp or maneuvers, it is a fact the captains could verify that this week's absence is made an objection by employers to their men being enlisted.

Not all employers take the obstructive position, but it is the rule that they look askance at the claims of militia service upon their men for even the slight time that they must be absent from their work. That it is an unreasonable attitude for the employers to take needs no argument. They have a general interest in the maintenance of the guard as a high point of efficiency, and that interest is liable to become a local and direct one at any moment, when there develops some disorder serious enough to demand militia protection. A closer and more constant reason for support lies in the fact that the state military service is beneficial to the men. The training is a process of development in the men that adds distinctly to their value in whatever trade they may be employed; but this fact escapes the attention of employers who only reckon the demand upon the time of their employees.

Nor is argument for the militia necessary in this day. The volunteer service of the states is a national reliance. It is the substitute for the regular army in giving men the training that in an emergency will show them to be good citizen-soldiers. Opposition to the outlay for this branch of the service is largely confined to those who see in every military trapping the evidence of devotion to war and object on broad grounds to the development of the fighting inclination they profess to find in even the militia ranks. Their objection is open to the charge of inconsistency, as it is by means of the militia that the neces-

sity for a large military establishment is obviated. Experience has well enough established the fact that in a time of need the militia-trained men immediately become a source of national strength and security.

There is due the local military companies the constant and somewhat enthusiastic support of the substantial business-men of the town. Indifference is common on the part of the general public, which takes the company as a matter of course and leaves it there. In some of the smallest towns where companies exist there is a lively interest and this is less certain in the larger places with their more varied occupations of time and thought. The effort of the state to keep the ranks of its regiments well recruited and with men who will be a credit either in the ordinary routine or in those extremes that now and then develop, deserves a hearty local response. It would be fortunate if every town, the seat of a company, should form a club of the business men to devote itself to bringing the company into notice and to helping supply it with the right sort of men.

The employers who place themselves in opposition to the enlistment of their men should be made to feel the force of public sentiment in favor of the company and this need affords the best reason for the formation of the helping club, while an organized interest and support would, and always does where it exists, greatly aid the men to the full employment of the benefit the training will give them. The state does its full duty but this does not include the stirring of local sentiment. Only local public spirit can supply the immediate need.

DEPOT FOR PARCEL POST TO BE OPENED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The terminal for the parcel post service will be opened next Monday, when five of the railway mail service men will arrive to handle all the parcel post matter for this district. This will be the first terminal to be put into operation in New England.

The depot will be under the supervision of Frank D. Johnston, superintendent of the railway mail service for the first district. The five men who will be sent here are postal clerks, and will be under the direction of a chief clerk, for the time being. The station will be established on the mezzanine floor of the postoffice.

ARMY OFFICERS MUST RIDE NOW

WASHINGTON—Great activity was evident Wednesday in Ft. Myer and there was an overhauling of saddles and other horse gear, for today nearly two score officers start on the 90-mile compulsory ride inaugurated by President Roosevelt to prove physical fitness for the army.

A number of officers are looking forward to the ride with regret. Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills of the general staff of the army will be in command of the cavalcade.

BIRD GUARDIANS ARE APPOINTED

WASHINGTON—For putting into operation Nov. 1 regulations for the federal protection of migratory birds in the United States, cooperation is arranged with state authorities, to avoid conflict, and 13 federal inspectors have been named for the districts into which the country has been divided. The work of organizing will start first in the midwest states, the northwest and the Pacific coast.

MR. WILSON IS MADE MEMBER BY ANTIQUARIANS

President Is Elected to Place in Society Because of His Interest in Historical Affairs and by Reason of His Writings

NEW POLICY PROPOSED

WORCESTER—President Woodrow Wilson was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society at its annual meeting on Wednesday because of the interest he has shown in American historical questions and in recognition of his writings. Other new members elected are Herbert Eugene Bolton of Berkeley, Cal.; Rev. Herbert E. Lombard of Worcester; Bernard C. Steiner of Baltimore; and Vere Langford Oliver of London. The present officers were re-elected.

It was reported that the resources of the society total \$496,538.50. The principal address was by Prof. George H. Blakeslee, of the department of history at Clark University, who recently returned from a trip through the South American republics. He contributed a paper on "A new basis needed for the Monroe doctrine." He said a tour through South America convinced him the people of those countries look on the United States with suspicion, and he recommended that a new Pan-American policy be created by associating all the South American countries with the United States in enforcing the Monroe doctrine.

MOST COPPER PRODUCED HERE

WASHINGTON—Advance sheets from the chapter on copper, to be contained in the government reports of United States mineral resources in 1912, show that 56 per cent of the copper of the world is produced in this country. The world output in that year aggregated 2,251,311,770 pounds, of which the United States contributed 1,254,957,560 pounds. The second largest producing nation was Mexico with an output of 158,760,000 pounds. The Japanese output was 146,175,000 pounds and the Spanish and the Portuguese 131,853,000 pounds. Then comes Australia, with 105,399,000 pounds.

STORE NEWS

Stuart Ferris of the Gilchrist Company has been appointed assistant to Harry B. Lowe, buyer of art embroideries.

Charles Prescott and George Bunn are among the new junior employees who have been engaged by C. F. Hovey & Co.

The Young Women's Club of the Filene Cooperative Association will hold its first party of the season tonight at Intercolonial hall. Winchester's orchestra will furnish the music and an enjoyable affair is anticipated by a large number who are planning to attend.

Buyers in New York include H. P. Leighton of C. F. Hovey & Co., Miss Sophie O'Brien and E. W. Dempsey of the Gilchrist Company, Miss A. Donohue of Magrane Houston Company and W. J. Miller, C. O. Cooper and H. Levy of the William Filene's Sons Company.

NEW YORK—Sir William Priestley, M. P., of B. Priestley & Co., with factories in Yorkshire and Bradford, England, is spending two or three weeks in this city, after which he will go to Montreal for a few days before sailing for Egypt.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

LIMITED LOCOMOTION
Some ladies walking on the street
Wear skirts, with which, we must agree,
They still can step their own two feet,
But they could not possibly step three.

The question: "What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?" seems almost to have been satisfactorily answered. With the President so deeply immersed in almost "continuous" sessions of Congress that he has not the time to go out among the people, the public must be reasonably satisfied in seeing the men who have once held the highest office in the land as they take part in cornerstone layings and other popular functions.

PRUDENCE
If you are banking on your dignity,
Be careful how you go,
Or some fine day perhaps you may
Overdraw the account, you know.

In selling hundreds of thousands of tons of coal to the French navy, England ought to secure from the French a pretty sincere promise that they won't use it in making war on ships belonging to "the tight little isle."

SOUNDS EASY
"I find this horseradish quite too 'hot.'"
"Why don't you cool it with a little 'chilli' sauce?"

Germany's newest and, naturally, her largest Zeppelin airship has just made a 440-mile trip with 23 persons aboard. Over in that country the people below must now feel that there is a concrete significance in the words of the nursery play, "Heavy, heavy bags over your head."

UNITARIANS CLOSE VALLEY CONFERENCES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At the closing of the two-days session of the conference of the Connecticut Valley Unitarian-Congregational and other Christian churches, here Wednesday, these officers were elected: President M. S. Moriarty of Holyoke; vice-president, H. N. Lomis of Northampton; secretary and treasurer, Earl C. Davis of Pittsfield; board of directors, Mrs. Fayette Smith of Grenfield; Miss Grace A. Bissell of Hartford, Ct.; the Rev. A. C. Dieffenbach of Hartford, Ct.

Many of the delegates remained for the late afternoon and evening session of the Sunday School Association convention. Altogether 134 delegates, representing 14 different societies, were in attendance at the two-day conference.

PROF. TAFT GUEST IN THE BERKSHIRES

LENOX, Mass.—Professor and Mrs. William Howard Taft of New Haven, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Hilles are expected in Berkshire county this afternoon to call on Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate in Stockbridge, and to go to Dalton for dinner, and spend the night with Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Murray Crane. They expect to leave Dalton Friday for Rutland, Vt., where Mr. Taft is to give a lecture.

POSTMASTER AT HOLYOKE RESIGNS

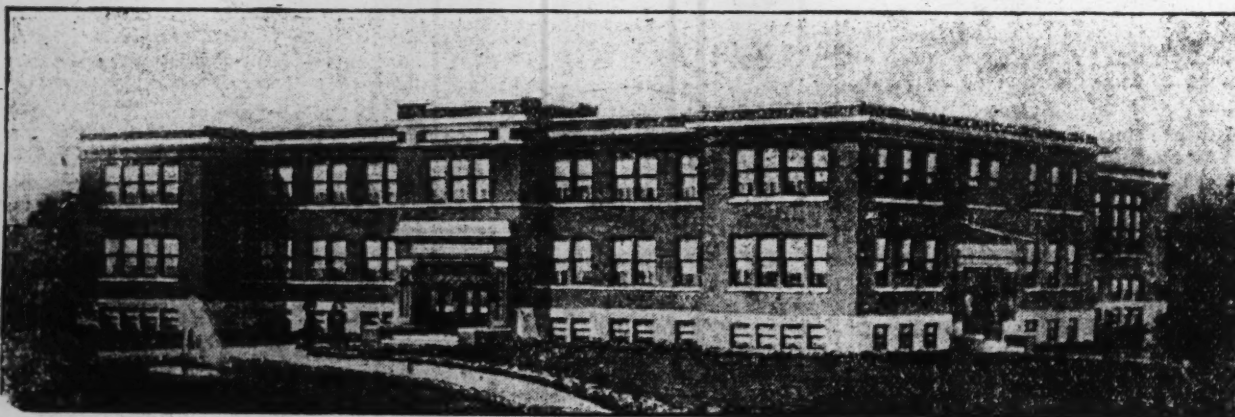
HOLYOKE, Mass.—Charles A. Chase who has been postmaster here for eight years, has sent in his resignation to Postmaster-General Burleson to be effective by Nov. 15. His term of office would have expired Jan. 12, 1914. Mr. Chase is to take a position with the American Pad & Paper Company.

AMUSEMENTS

LOWELL INSTITUTE

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES IN THE CITY OF BOSTON
Founded by John Lowell, Jr., in 1836, and Established in 1839.
Public Lectures of the Lowell Institute will be given this year, as in recent years, in Huntington Hall, Rogers building, 401 Boylston st., Boston. Admission to these lectures is FREE, but only by ticket. The first lecture will be given on Monday, Oct. 20, at eight o'clock.
Further information and announcements of other Free Lectures for Industrial Foremen, for Teachers, on Theology, and Colleague Courses, with instructions for securing tickets, may be found in the PROGRAM, to be had by sending to the CURATOR, 401 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, an addressed, stamped envelope.
A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Trustee.

SCHOOLS GIVE PROMINENCE TO ALMA, MICH.



Alma's recently erected high school building, which is equipped with modern facilities

ALMA, Mich.—Prominence along educational lines is being rapidly attained by this city of 3000 people, located in the center of Michigan and which is the home of the Presbyterian College with a strong faculty and approximately 300 students enrolled. In addition to the college buildings and fine campus, Alma has three school buildings. In 1912 the citizens expended \$65,000 for a new high

school, which is fully equipped with all the modern conveniences.

The city has well paved streets, boulevard system of street lighting, complete sanitary sewerage system, and large manufacturing establishments within its corporate limits, although this is perhaps the most favored agricultural district of Michigan. These include a sugar factory with a capacity

of 1200 tons of beets daily, an automobile factory and other industries. Two railroads furnish 14 trains per day through Alma. The Michigan Masonic home is located here.

PASTOR ACCEPTS CHICAGO CALL

WORCESTER, Mass.—At the conclusion of a meeting of the trustees of All Souls church last night, when a resolution was unanimously passed that a meeting of the parish be called at once to accept the resignation of the pastor, the Rev. William J. Taylor, he sent this telegram to J. H. Heald, chairman of the trustees of the Unity church, Oak Park, Ill.

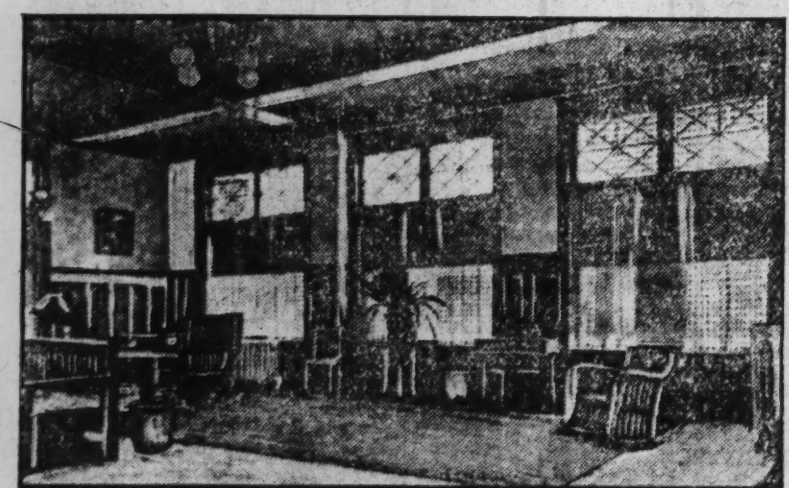
"Letter and wire received. Thanks for confidence expressed. I accept the call most cordially. Letter follows. Will be present to take up work Nov. 16. My family will come with me. My board of trustees have just met and given me permission to make above statement."

Mr. Taylor received the call from Oak Park several days ago.

J. J. ETTOR TALKS ON 8-HOUR LAW

HAVERHILL.—Joseph J. Etor, the I. W. W. leader, spoke to an audience of 300 at Leslie hall last night, and confined himself entirely to a discussion of the eight-hour law. City Marshal Nack had a detail of police on duty in the hall with instructions to disperse the meeting if Mr. Etor should leave his subject. Mr. Etor merely made a smiling allusion to the presence of the officers.

NEW STUDY AND WORK PLANS ANNOUNCED IN LINCOLN Y.W.C.A.



Reception room of Young Women's Christian Association, Lincoln

LINCOLN, Neb.—A course in current events, a class in pottery and a holiday gift class, as well as an exchange of holiday handiwork are among the new features that will be introduced on Dec. 5 at the Lincoln Young Women's Christian Association. The development of a class for girls of between 12 and 16 years will receive special attention.

Campfire groups, cooking and handiwork clubs, together with a recreation hour each Saturday afternoon and a story hour each Sunday afternoon, have been established. A special secretary has been employed for this work.

On Oct. 20 to 26 a Bible study conference will be held, closing with a Bible study mass meeting.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF STATE MEET AT SPRINGFIELD

About Six Hundred Workers From All Parts of Massachusetts Gather for 24th Annual Convention of the Association

CONVENE IN CHURCHES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association opened here yesterday. About 600 Sunday school workers from all over the state attended.

Trinity church is the headquarters of the convention. The sessions are being held in three downtown churches during the day and in the city hall auditorium at night.

At last night's mass meeting in the auditorium 1000 singers sang in chorus, and Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, one of the principal Sunday school authorities, addressed the throng. Addresses and conferences on all subjects relating to Sunday school work are on the program for the convention, many of which are of the widest public interest. All of the meetings are open to the public.

The conference to discuss the missionary movement was held in Trinity church with James I. Milliken, one of the vice-presidents, presiding. The devotional service was led by Miss Phila M. Whipple of Pittsfield. Edgar H. Hall of West Acton, a member of Orient commission, spoke briefly, telling of the tour of the world taken by the commission last year. He dealt with missionary conditions all along the belt of the globe followed by the commission, bringing encouraging word from most of the nations where Americans are taking the word of God. In Japan especially was Mr. Hall pleased with what he found. There the missionary movement has had wonderful success and there are enough Christians and a strong enough Sunday school organization to secure the world's Sunday school convention which is to take place in 1916.

Former President Augustus R. Smith of Lee and Charles W. Doten of Worcester each spoke of the practical method of benevolence used in their own Sunday schools. They advised more strenuous appeals and more persistent schemes of giving for the classes, and advocated special collection devices of a nature to attract the attention and interest of the children on holidays and other important occasions. John M. Moore of New York, who is a well-known Sunday school worker in the "forward movement," spoke to his audience upon the importance of that plan of work. He felt that too few people realize that every Protestant denomination is able to issue advice and help for Sunday school work from their separate "forward movement" headquarters offices. He said that many a school is drowning along in a half-hearted way, without any attempt at real life, when it might just as well reach out and grasp the assistance of the various denominations have fused their energies into unified effort nowadays and the publishing societies and other departments are working toward the great end of advancing the Sunday schools to keep pace with other modern progress, and they are doing it with good effect, but cooperation between the schools and the societies is absolutely necessary.

MINNESOTA CITY PROBLEMS SOON TO BE DISCUSSED

Public Utilities and Other Questions Will Be Subjects Before Municipal League Convention

MINNEAPOLIS—City and village problems and the question of state or local control of public utilities will be discussed at the first annual convention of the League of Minnesota Municipalities at the Saint Paul hotel, St. Paul, Oct. 16 and 17. The league is composed of Minnesota cities and villages, which will be represented by as many municipal officers as each may send.

Miss Josephine Schain of Minneapolis is on the program for an address Oct. 16 on "What European Cities Can Teach Minnesota," says the Journal. G. A. Geesell of the University of Minnesota will talk on "The Functions of the Municipal Reference Bureau." Thomas R. Johnston, former chief of Crookston, will speak of "Fire Protection for Minnesota Municipalities," and Thomas W. Mitchell of the University of Minnesota will discuss "Uniform Municipal Accounting."

A dinner at the St. Paul hotel has been arranged, with addresses by E. S. Warner, president of the Association of Commerce, Governor A. O. Eberhart and President George E. Vincent of the university. State control of public utilities will be considered Friday.

NEW HOME OPENED IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO—The Native Daughters of the Golden West home, maintained by the board of relief of the organization, has been opened here. The home will give board and lodging to girls at cost, says the Examiner.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

CHELSEA

Mrs. Susan Hayes will be in charge of the harvest supper, of Faith Rebekah lodge tonight, and the reception committee will consist of the past noble granda. The president of the assembly, Mrs. Frances Kautbach, and her board of officers; the deputy of the lodge, Mrs. Oliver of Wakefield, and her suite; the past presidents and past deputies of the lodge will be guests.

Suffolk Colony, U. O. P. F., has installed these officers, governor, Charles Bigelow; lieutenant-governor, Mrs. Anna Hollis; past governor, Walter Firewheel; secretary, John Cooley; treasurer, Mrs. Cora Corlies; collector, Mrs. Martha McCulloch; inside sentinel, Mrs. Lillian Dyer; outside sentinel, Mrs. Minnie Dow; chaplain, Mrs. Babson.

DEDDHAM

The Woman's Alliance of the First church will hold its opening meeting of the season at the Unitarian vestry Tuesday afternoon next. The Rev. William Rogers Lord of Dover will speak upon "The Ministry of the Birds."

The Woman's Branch Missionary Auxiliary of the First Congregational church will meet with Mrs. George E. Browne, Thursday evening. Miss Jessie E. Kloseman will speak upon "A Sojourn Among the Moravians and Eskimos."

WAKEFIELD

The Democratic town committee was informed last night that Congressman Deitrick will not be able to speak here in the square Friday night, having been called to Washington on business.

The Kosmos Woman's Club will have a stereopticon and motion picture lecture in the local theater, tomorrow afternoon, by Richard Follett, curator of the zoological gardens in Detroit.

SOMERVILLE

The assessors are busy preparing a new card index to supplement the index book. The book is indexed alphabetically by names, and gives the address of the property and the amount of valuation and the tax. The cards will be indexed by sheets and numbers, and will give the name of the owner, the ward and precinct and the number of the lot.

STONEHAM

Excursions to nearby places are to be made this term by the geography classes of high school, under the leadership of the principal, Charles J. Emerson. Special attention to rock and glacial formations in the Middlesex Fells reservation will be paid.

NEEDHAM

Representative J. H. Sherburne of Brookline, will address the Needham Republican Club in Southworth hall at 8 o'clock tonight.

Needham lodge, A. O. U. W., will have a ladies' night in Kingsbury hall, Friday evening, Oct. 17.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The Howard High School Athletic Association has voted to accept each member for expenses. It was voted that the girls be awarded letters for gaining a certain number of points, either in gymnasium work or at basketball.

READING

Sessions of the registrars of the voters will be held in the town building on the evenings of Oct. 20, 22 and 24.

The Kunkhamooshaw Literary Club of North Reading will open the season tomorrow evening with a social meeting.

WINCHESTER

The initial meeting of the deliberative assembly will be held Tuesday evening at high school hall.

An exhibition of photographs illustrating public library is being made at the public library this week.

BROOKLINE

The first meeting of the Harvard church Brotherhood will be held in the chapel tonight. It will be a reception to Dr. and Mrs. Vernon, after which Dr. Vernon will speak about his European trip.

BROCKTON

The Brockton Woman's Club will hold the first regular meeting Monday afternoon. Mrs. Leila Pennock, first vice-president of the Massachusetts state federation, will speak on "Federation Work."

WATHTHAM

Former Alderman Ray G. Kittredge will be a candidate for alderman-at-large from ward 4, and James Neil will be candidate for ward alderman from the same district.

WHITMAN

The Rev. F. L. Streeter, pastor of the Methodist church, is to give practical talks to the members of the boys' brigade at their meetings Monday evening.

HOLBROOK

The annual garden party of the Methodist Episcopal church was held in the town hall Wednesday evening.

RANDOLPH

Miss Mary C. Smith, a teacher at the Stetson high school, has resigned.

ARLINGTON

Mrs. H. H. Homer and Mrs. Arthur J. Wellington have been chosen as the library committee for the Sunday school at the First Parish Congregational (Unitarian) church, while the committee on finance is made up of Mrs. A. H. Goodwin, Mrs. W. G. Rice and Mrs. Frank D. Sawyer.

The Arlington High school is represented again this year with a cross-country team, of which Gaylord Goldsmith has been elected captain, because of his fine showing made last year, when his team took the title at the New England interscholastic championship meet.

LEXINGTON

The October meeting of the Lexington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, takes place this afternoon at the country home of the regent, Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby, in "Liberty Hall." Mrs. Mabel Wing Castle is to give a talk on "Social and Patriotic Conditions in Hawaii."

An entertainment and assembly will be held this evening in Historic hall, under the direction of the members of the Minute Men lodge, N. E. O. P.

NEWTON

Officers of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Auburndale Congregational church have been elected as follows: President, Harold Cook; vice-president, Nelson Caldwell; secretary, Annie Dennett; treasurer, Morrill Fuller, and corresponding secretary, Blanche M. Noyes.

A pageant opera, "Samantha Allen at the Court of France," will be presented at the Hunnewell Club Oct. 27 and 28 under the auspices of the Eliot Guild.

MALDEN

A special committee, recently appointed to consider the erection of a public bathhouse in Malden, last night submitted a report favoring the construction of such a building but leaving the location and maintenance of the building in the hands of the finance committee.

The Cooperative Bank last night sold \$20,000 and the highest rate was 5½ per cent. A series of 1500 new shares was ordered issued at the November meeting.

EAST LEXINGTON

The fifth fall study meeting of the Follen Study Club will be held this evening in the reading room of the Cary Memorial Library.

For the benefit of the ladies of the Follen Woman's Alliance, a radio-phonograph entertainment is to be given this evening at 7:45 o'clock in the vestry of the Second Parish Unitarian Follen church.

WINTHROP

The women of the families of the members of the Winthrop Yacht Club are to have the use of the hall of the clubhouse every Friday afternoon for entertainments and any social functions they may desire, while on Saturday evenings the clubhouse will be for the use of the men only.

QUINCY

The Parent-Teachers Association of the Coddington school held a meeting in the assembly hall of the school Wednesday evening. Robert O. Small, deputy state commissioner of education, delivered an address.

CONCORD

"Literary afternoon" will be observed by the ladies of the Concord (Mass.) Woman's Club in the town hall Monday afternoon, Oct. 27, when a lecture will be given by Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University.

SUDBURY

The third meeting of the Sudbury Woman's Club takes place this evening, when Miss A. Louisa Sanders of Wayland is to give a stereopticon lecture on "Yellowstone Park."

WEYMOUTH

At a meeting of the Lovells Corner Improvement Society in the hall of Pratt school last evening there was an exhibit of the products of the children's gardens.

REVERE

Capt. Clair P. Chalney and Sgt. John J. Dyer represent the Revere branch of the Massachusetts Police Association at their convention at Cambridge this week.

ABINGTON

The Adams school, which has been remodeled and enlarged, was opened for public inspection last evening.

CHANGES PLANNED IN MONTREAL TUBE

MONTREAL—G. R. MacLeod, city engineer of railways, has drawn up a plan for rebuilding the Ontario street subway. Under a plan, sewer and water pipes would have to be lowered, the total cost of the improvement being \$153,000, says the Star.

Mr. MacLeod proposes to widen the subway on the north side only, and in such a way as to make the width between abutments 60 feet instead of 40 as at present; the head room to be 14 feet instead of 12, under which scheme the total cost of the subway would be approximately \$117,000.

EVENING SCHOOLS INCREASE 1200

Enrolment of this year's evening schools approximates an increase of 1200 pupils over last year, with registrations 10,277, compared to 9086 last year. The evening elementary schools in the first week increased 18 per cent and the high schools 10 per cent.

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 15 times, per line, 15c; 15 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 25 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 15 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 15 lines to the inch.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

CHAPIN'S Illustrated Farm Guide Free 204 Washington St., Boston

ACRE PLACE IN NEWTON FOR POULTRY, fine high location, with one of the prettiest houses you ever saw decorated by one of Boston's noted specialists; 2 stories, 8 rooms, bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, electric lights, etc.; some fruit; perfect repair; see photo at office and be convinced; price \$4700, \$1000 cash. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 204 Washington St.

IN LITTLETON, the apple town, few minutes from station; 100 acres; sold \$800 worth apples, cut 70 tons hay, kept 30 cows and 4 horses, and sold \$100 worth asparagus from new bed last season; model henhouse, 100 ft. trap nested, probably the best you ever saw; another 50 ft. incubator house and cement cellar; large quantities of wood and lumber. Price only \$4200 cash. Photo at CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 204 Washington St.

REAL ESTATE

SOMERVILLE 11 minutes from Milk St., Boston; new 2-family 8 and 7 room house, steam heat, place, hardwood floors, electric lights, etc.; strict neighborhood; upper suite rented for \$30 per month; lighted and open for inspection evening, W. HODGSON, 53 Broadway; tel. Som. 1902-J.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA LAND FOR SALE—Eighty acres in the rich alfalfa belt 6 miles S. E. Ontario, Cal.; small house, barn, domestic well; part of land bare, rest planted with grapes, fruit trees, etc. For particulars address Mrs. M. C. BLAKELEY, R. R. No. 2, Ontario, Cal.

KALAMAZOO ADVERTISING

MEN'S APPAREL

F. A. COWLBECK CO. Sell the Better Things HATS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS 106 West Main Street

INSURANCE

W. H. PENDLETON FIRE INSURANCE All Old Line Companies Phone 217. Upper Block, Kalamazoo, Mich.

SHOES

BELL SHOE HOUSE FOOT FITTERS L. ISENBERG, Prop., 124 E. Main

BAKERY

YOU DEMAND QUALITY? We guarantee it. BRYANT'S BAKERY, 304-306 W. Main St.; phone 724.

CLEANING AND DYEING

212 E. Main St. Our dyeing process turns out satisfactory work.

REGISTRATION IN BOSTON SHOWS A FALLING OFF

Lists Disclose 2795 Voters Have Failed to Qualify for This Year's Right to Go to Polls

Showing a decrease of 2795 over last year the registration of the city's voters for the state election Nov. 4, which has just closed, gives 109,458 names on the list. This is 2668 less than the registration of the city election last January. Since the state primaries just 3636 names have been added to the voting lists. This was due largely to the efforts of the workers of the three parties to get as many of their friends on the list as possible.

Ward 25 won first honors for supplementary registration. Just 369 persons had their names added to the voting list in that ward since the state primaries. Ward 20 came next with 367, ward 8 third with 289 and ward 10 fourth with 294.

The total registration by wards is:

Wards	City	State Total
1	6,092	109,458
2	3,004	2,771
3	2,747	2,680
4	2,162	2,045
5	2,203	2,138
6	2,233	2,178
7	1,547	1,303
8	3,405	2,796
9	3,359	2,140
10	3,444	3,250
11	3,916	3,402
12	2,752	2,479
13	2,783	2,479
14	4,328	4,051
15	3,724	3,364
16	4,567	4,421
17	4,245	4,044
18	4,277	3,907
19	5,065	4,780
20	12,244	11,933
21	12,000	11,831
22	8,451	8,361
23	6,702	6,684
24	6,062	5,712
25	5,370	5,241
26	2,707	2,681
Totals	112,126	106,822

SALEM, Mass.—Registration closed at 10 o'clock last night with 7001 names on the list against 7920 one year ago.

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—The closing of registration for the state election in Somerville last night showed 13,256 names on the list, or 548 fewer than a year ago. The revised list of July 1 contained 12,495 names; there were added 338 up to the primaries and 423 since then, a total of 761 added names.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Registration for the state election closed last night and left 4214 names on the voting list, or 48 more than last year. By wards they are as follows: 1, 925; 2, 627; 3, 685; 4, 937; 5, 679; 6, 351.

RESIDENTS SEEK WIDER STREET LOS ANGELES—More than 100 property owners on Western avenue, in the vicinity of Moneta avenue have instigated a movement which they hope will culminate in the widening of the present narrow thoroughfare and to give to the city another highway to the harbor, says the Tribune.

APARTMENTS TO LET

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REAL ESTATE. SAMUEL B. WILSON, 514 Calvert bldg., Roland Park Property a Specialty.

RUBBER GOODS and RAIN COATS. MILLER RUBBER STORE, 317 NORTH HOWARD STREET.

SHOES FOR MEN and WOMEN. HERSHORN & CO., 8 East Baltimore st.

STATIONERY, ENGRAVING, PRINTING. Wedding Invitations, Visiting Cards, Stationery. JAMES H. DOWNS, 229 N. Charles St.

TAILORS. AMBROSE AND PERRY, 11 and 13 E. Fayette st.

VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM—Home cooking, prompt service. 211 E. Fayette st., opposite postoffice.

CENTRAL DETROIT, MICH. (Continued)

EXPRESSING and Delivering promptly attended to. E. Darling and Roy H. Gage, 1347 Jefferson, Tel. East 405.

GROCERIES and Fine Table Delicacies. FRANK KIRCHGESSNER, 983 Mack Ave., Tel. Ridge 2431.

FLOWERS ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED. Floral Decorations. Mail Orders Filled. FETTERS, 114 Farmer st.

FURNISHINGS FOR MEN. ANGER & KANOUSE, he Dime Savings Bank bldg., Tel. Main 1613.

FURNITURE, Rugs, Carpets, Draperies, Pictures, Frames, PRINGLE FURNITURE CO., 121-123 Gratiot av., David Pringle, Manager.

GRAHAM'S KITCHEN SHOP, 31 E. Grand River ave. Hardware, cutlery, hotel supplies and home furnishings goods.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS—Furniture, Rugs and Stoves, etc. SUMNER CO., cor. Mich. and 4th avs., Tel. Cherry 3727.

IMPORTERS of MILLINERY, Lingerie, Neckwear and hosiery. The Eddy-Frost Company, 984 Woodward, cor. Warren.

JEWELRY, diamonds, watches, silverware and stationery. PETER BORENSEN, 104-106 Washington ave., Washington Arcade building.

JEWELRY MAKER, repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. J. H. BROWN, 24 W. Woodward, room 66.

MANICURING, SHAMPOOING, HAIRDRESSING—Miss Morton, 17 Brady st., By appt. at your home. Tel. Grand 4234.

MARCELING, Shampooing, Manicuring. MRS. ALICE WADLEY, Wright-Kay bldg., 3d floor. Hair Goods and Toilet Articles.

MEN'S READY TO WEAR CLOTHES. 141 Woodward ave., over Sander's.

MILLINERY. L. M. RANSOME, SHOP 402, 244 WOODWARD AVE.

MILLINERY in exclusive styles, modern at prices. Harriet S. Burlingame, 2085 Jefferson, opp. Waterworks Park.

MILLINERY and DRY CLEANING. Clara E. Stenton, 364 Joseph Campau ave., cor. ALVINE PRING, 300 W. 13th-35 Fifth ave., "Dispatch City."

MUSICAL Instruments—Stenway Pianos and other Pianos; Victrolas; everything in music. Grinnell Bros., 215 Woodward.

RESTAURANT—UPPER TEA ROOM, 3d floor, Wright-Kay bldg., 3d and 21st Woodward avs. Luncheons, dinners a la carte.

RESTAURANT—DIXIE TEA SHOP, 124 Farmer st. Luncheon, Afternoon Tea and Dinner.

REAL ESTATE—List your property with H. W. GORDON, P. W. Cherry 4341, 30 Buhl Block.

SHAMPOOING, MANICURING, HAIR GOODS—Benedict & Yack, Shop 401, 24 Woodward ave., Tel. Cherry 3527.

SHAMPOOING, MANICURING, etc.—Mrs. Emma Harold, Philip's Manor, 29 E. Willis ave. Phone Grand 4597 W.

SHOES for Ladies, Boys and Men. THE ECONOMY SHOE HOUSE, 61 and 63 W. Grand River ave.

STENOGRAPHER—PUBLIC. 4 McGraw Bldg., (Cad. 1937).

BERTHA B. ELDER, Phones Main 6324.

TAILORED and FANCY SUITS. NORTHMORE & CO., 120 FAIRMER STREET.

TAILOR—RAY S. SVOPE, 120 FAIRMER STREET.

Dry Cleaning, Pressing—Called For and Delivered. Forrest and Second ave.

TAILOR—CHAS. W. HERBST, 102 Broadway, Detroit. Main 3425.

TINNING, ROOFING, Blow Pipe and Furnace Work. HENRY MARX, 15 Homer ave. Phone Cedar 1042.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR and Dresses. The Northern Shirt Co., 19 E. Grand River av., Tel. Cherry 3530-R.

WORKS of ART, Pictures, Frames and Art Mirrors. JAMES E. HANNA & BROS., 293 Washington Arcade.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE, 117 So. Be. Ave.—Exclusive shop for ladies' suits, coats, dresses, waists; popular prices.

MERCHANDISE THAT IS DEPENDABLE—GILMORE BROTHERS, One of Michigan's Best Stores.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CANDY SHOP and TEA ROOM. MISS TEAL, 39 FOUNTAIN ST., CITY. Phone 6937.

CHINA, GLASSWARE and ART GOODS. FOSTER, GREEN & CO., 157-159 Monroe.

HATS of Quality—CARR-HUTHCHINS, ANDERSON CO., Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Gentlemen.

COAL—WOOD—COKE—Wykes-Schroeder & Co., C. C. Schroeder, 1224 S. W. 434 Main, Prescott st. and C. C. R. R.

CORSETS—MRS. L. G. STEBBINS. Exclusive Agent for MME. BINA CORSETS with CHAS. E. NORTON CO.

CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT SECURITIES—Netting 4% to 7%. HOWE, CORRIGAN & CO.

DR. G. CRAWFORD, 64 Monroe Ave.

DRY GOODS. PAUL STEKETEE & SONS. A special department of women's "Better Suits" at prices ranging from \$30 to \$55.

FLORIST—ELI CROSS, ARTISTIC DECORATOR, 148 Monroe ave. Both phones. Mail and telegraph orders promptly filled.

DRY GOODS—M. FRIEDMAN & CO. Merchandise of high quality but not high prices. Your inspection invited.

ENGRAVING—QUINN'S SOCIETY STATIONERY and ENGRAVING SHOP in Union Square.

FURS—Variety and quality unequalled; repairs should be attended to now. RASON DOWNS, 28 Loula ave., N. W. GAS, ELECTRIC and Combination Furs—THE MCINTOSH-RICHARDS CO., Ltd., 349 Division st., S. C. Tel. 6335.

GOODWIN CORSETS—Ready to wear and custom made. Lingerie and Silk Hosiery. Hand made Baby Garments. Dorothy and Gifts. G. S. MABLEY, 306 Atlantic Bldg. 6672.

HOME FURNISHINGS of quality at Winchester, Division & Cherry. Save money and pay as convenient, if you wish.

INSURANCE—EDWARD H. HOLMES, 108 Michigan Trust building.

INSURANCE—MRS. E. M. CHAFF, frs. automobile, plate glass, bonds, 807 Michigan Trust bldg., Ch. Phone 8448.

JEWELRY, Diamonds, Watches, Silverware. J. C. HERKNER JEWELRY CO., 111 Monroe Avenue.

LADIES' TAILOR—A. W. WEGUSEN. Call upon us for SUITS OF QUALITY. 148 Fulton st., Phone Main 1332.

LADIES' HATTERS. TURRELL & CO.—High class millinery at popular prices. 200 S. Division ave.

LADIES' WEAVERS. Suits, Coats, Dresses, Furs and Millinery at prices that will interest you. EMPIRE CLOAK & SUIT CO., 323 Monroe ave.

LAWYER—WILLIAM J. LANDMAN. Houseman Building. Phones: Citz. 2550, Bell Main 247.

LINEN STORE—WELLS. We import direct from Ireland all our figured Hucks and Towels.

MEN'S WEAR. "That's just a little different." GANNON-PAINTE CO.

MILLINERY. CRAIG HAT SHOP, 165 Fulton st., E.

CENTRAL GRAND RAPIDS (Continued)

MILLINERY. CARREL & COMPANY, 246 Bridge st., N. W.

OFFICE SUPPLIES—Everything for the Office—Furniture, Filing Devices, Stationery. BIXBY OFFICE SUPPLY CO.

PHOTOGRAPHY. THE FRYETTE'S POPULAR STUDIO, 87 Monroe Ave. Phone Citz. 5801.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. Koolin & Koolin, 1234-733 Mich. Trust bldg., City. Phone 7211-1R. Bell Main 3530.

SHAMPOOING and Manicuring—Bossler's Hair Shop, mfrs. of artistic hair goods, 20 Monroe ave. Tels. Bell 4530, Citizens 2541.

SHOES. HANAN & SON—PURITAN. WELCH-ATKINSON SHOE CO.

TIMBER LANDS. Bought and sold in large and small tracts. Write JOHN J. FOSTER COMPANY, 318 Murray Building.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

HIGH GRADE CLOTHING. Men's Fur, Suits and Hats. RAWLINS, AGNEW & LANG, 507-9 Euclid ave.

DENTISTRY—C. G. MYERS, D.D.S., 802 Schofield Bldg., Bell Phone Main 574.

FURNITURE—THE GEO. D. KOCH & SON CO., 10300 Euclid, near E. 105th st., The Big East End Store.

HAIR GOODS—Madam Peel & Son, 30 Taylor Avenue, Tel. 2100. Beautifully washed out by method used only by us.

MILLINERY OF QUALITY. SHIELDS & TUBBS, 645 Euclid.

TAILORING—J. W. McLAHLAN, "Advanced Tailoring" for men and women who know. 35 Taylor Arcade.

CANADA

WINNIPEG

ARCHITECTS. JORDAN AND OVER, 47 Canada Life Building.

DYEING, CLEANING, PRESSING. Cor. Jessie and John sts. Phone F. R. 2009.

FAMILY BUTCHER. Prime Me

Stocks Close at Lowest Prices of Day

BEARS RENEW ATTACK UPON SECURITIES

Still Lacking Support, Stocks Yield Easily Under Pressure, and Active Issues Show Substantial Losses

BOSTON STOCKS LOWER

Prices yielded easily at the opening of the New York stock market this morning. The bears, confident of establishing lower levels, renewed their attack upon securities with the result that good sized losses were sustained during the first few minutes.

Particular weakness was displayed in the early trading by Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, Steel, Utah Copper and Westinghouse Electric.

New Haven sold ex-rights at the opening of the Boston market at 85 1/2, compared with last night's closing price of 88. The rights were quoted at 2 1/2 and 2 1/4. Butte & Superior was active and weak, showing a substantial loss in the early transactions. North Butte also was lower.

Canadian Pacific opened unchanged at 225 1/2 and dropped to 224 1/2 before midday. Union Pacific was off 1/2 at the opening at 147 1/2 and declined more than a point further. Steel was off 1/2 at the opening at 54 1/2 and sagged off fractionally. Particular weakness was shown by St. Paul, American Smelting, New York Central, Atchafalaya, Interborough preferred, and Northern Pacific.

North Butte opened unchanged on the local board at 25 1/2 and dropped to 23 1/2 before midday. Butte & Superior was off 1/2 at the opening at 31 1/2 and declined to 30. Granby was off 1/2 at the opening at 71 1/2 and declined more than a point further.

At the beginning of the last hour prices were about at the lowest level of the forenoon. The tone was dull and weak.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS EARNINGS

The combined net earnings available for dividends of the subsidiary companies of the Massachusetts Gas Companies for September were \$227,065, an increase of \$500, or 0.24 per cent, compared with corresponding month a year ago.

August net earnings were \$164,823, an increase of \$3716 or 2.31 per cent.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. First week October.....\$1,250,420 Increase From July 1.....10,325,061

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT Month of Sept.....\$781,109 Increase From Jan. 1.....6,506,116

First week October.....\$58,633 Increase From July 1.....661,770

*Decrease.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Thompson, Towle & Co.) NEW YORK High Low Last October.....13.26 13.32 13.26 November.....13.11 13.40 13.10 December.....13.11 13.40 13.10 January.....13.11 13.40 13.10 February.....13.11 13.40 13.10 March.....13.11 13.40 13.10 April.....13.11 13.40 13.10 May.....13.11 13.40 13.10

LIVERPOOL, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures

firm, 10 to 12 up; October-November 7.08, December-January 6.97 1/2, January-February 6.97, March-April 6.97. Sales spot 8000, including 6000 American.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange today, tin improved 1/2 cts. Quotations: Lead \$4.30 at 4.50, spelter \$5.25 at 5.35, tin \$40.75 at 41.00.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT

NEW YORK—Application has been made to the stock exchange by Brooklyn Rapid Transit to list \$59,999,000 six-year 6 per cent gold notes due 1918.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Cloudy with occasional rain to night and probably Friday; brisk to high northerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Overcast tonight and Friday; probably rain on the east coast; brisk and probably high northerly winds.

Northeast storm warning—Disturbance off Cape Cod. Will cause brisk and probably high northwest to north winds. The pressure continued low along the North Atlantic coast and the low center was at Nantucket. The pressure was high in the Missouri valley, western provinces and the average elsewhere. There was much cloudiness with rain in parts of the West. Southwest and south Atlantic coast. The temperature was generally seasonable with, out marked changes, the lowest being 20 at Prince Albert.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

is m. 55 1/2 noon 55 1/2 Average in Boston yesterday, 53 1/2-54 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today) Albany.....52 New York.....54 Buffalo.....50 Philadelphia.....54 Chicago.....52 Pittsburgh.....48 New Orleans.....52 St. Louis.....54 Kansas City.....50 Nantucket.....52

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises.....5:52 High water.....11:50 a. m. Length of day.....11:04 LIGHT AUTO LAMPS at 5:32 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold.....	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Allis-Chalm pf 5 pd.....	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4
Am Ag Chem Co pf.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Amalgamated.....	72 1/4	72 1/2	70 3/4	70 3/4
Am Beet Sugar.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22
Am Can.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	30	30 1/2
Am Can pf.....	93	93	90 1/2	90 1/2
Am Car pf.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/4
Am Cities.....	36	36	36	36
Am Cities pf.....	64	64	64	64
Am Loco pf.....	95	95	95	95
Am Cotton Oil.....	38	38	38	38

Latest Financial News New England Industries

NEW ENGLAND INDUSTRIES AFFECTED BY NEW TARIFF

Considerable Liquidation of Merchandise Said to Have Taken Place—Favorable Aspects to Situation Pointed Out by Bank Letter

In its monthly review of financial and commercial conditions in New England the First National Bank of Boston says: On Oct. 4, the new tariff bill was enacted into law and the period of real tariff uncertainty actually began. For months in New England there has been unrest and uncertainty as to the final provisions of the new law accompanied by a most thorough and intelligent liquidation of merchandise. Slender profits, normal during such liquidation, have been and are a prolific source of complaint. In tariff affected lines, there is as yet no tendency toward expansion although prices have been reduced to forestall foreign competition. The more optimistic statements have come from managers controlling the larger units who believe that quantity production and highly efficient machinery will see them safely through a trying period of readjustment. The shoe pinches hardest on the small, non-specialty manufacturer and dealer of whom there are a vast number in New England. The argument that the new tariff imposes new business regulations which threaten to eliminate the less efficient for the ultimate advantage of the entire community affords small consolation to those who are crowded out of the contest.

The recent unexpected increase in the Bank of England discount rate in the face of a comparatively high reserve is evidence of a worldwide unsatisfactory financial condition in which the renewed Balkan troubles are a conspicuous but incidental factor only.

A high-pressure, legislative program calling for fundamental changes in our economic system do not make for sure-footedness in business. New England is especially concerned with three items of federal legislation now in view—the tariff, just enacted; the currency bill, which in its present shape meets the approval of no class of bankers, large nor small; and the so-called antitrust legislation recently enacted informally as the primary business of the next Congress. On account of her large manufacturing and investor class, New England has to make haste slowly in adapting herself to the new order of things. Unsatisfactory conditions in New England railroad affairs, low air earnings and greatly reduced share prices are having an effect on investors, and their peace of mind has in the last few days been further disturbed by the recent drop in American Telephone as a result of governmental anti-trust action and the rumors of possible purchase by the government of a portion of the telephone system.

As a whole, sentiment hereabouts has failed to improve during the last month. Except for sports in certain lines, business has experienced a contraction in New England—and evidence pointing to a similar tendency in other parts of the country is not lacking.

A significant index of the drift of business to be found in the number and kind of new enterprises. The Massachusetts State relating to new enterprises for the year to date by months is indicated below:

Month	Number	Total	Per cent
Jan.	10	10	100
Feb.	15	25	125
Mar.	20	45	180
Apr.	25	70	280
May	30	100	400
June	35	135	540
July	40	175	700
Aug.	45	220	880
Sept.	50	270	1080
Oct.	55	325	1280
Nov.	60	385	1520
Dec.	65	450	1800

It is perhaps unfair to compare the number of new enterprises in 1912 as to number of new enterprises. It is, nevertheless, reasonable to compare the respective sizes of the companies in 1913 and 1912 as indicated by the authorized capital per company in the third column. Incentive to new enterprises has been lost early in the year and there has been no recovery.

There was only one new company incorporated in September with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. Most of the new tariff rates, including those upon manufacturers of cotton, took effect Oct. 4, immediately after the signing of the bill by the President. The new wool and woollens schedule becomes effective as to wool on Dec. 1, and as to manufactures with the beginning of the new year. For the last census year the output of this section in cotton and woollen products was reported as follows:

Product	Total value of product, New England states, U. S.	% of total
Cotton goods, including small wares	\$316,541,000	50.4
Woolen, worsted and felt goods, and wool hats	275,648,000	43.2
Hosiery and knit goods	20,913,000	3.4

Cotton manufacturers are more concerned at the moment with a sharp advance in the price of their material than with the effects of the new tariff bill. It will take some months before much definite evidence is at hand as to the bearing of the new duties.

A favorable aspect of the situation lies in the fact that the new schedules take effect at a time when conditions abroad are exceedingly prosperous and there is no surplus of goods ready to be thrown upon the American market. Indications have pointed recently to some

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COPPER

LONDON—The fortnightly statistics show that the European stocks of copper, including Hamburg, Rotterdam and Bremen, on Oct. 15 decreased 1117 tons, while copper supplies abroad increased 75 tons, making a net decrease in the visible supply of 1042 tons to 26,777 tons, against 27,819 on Sept. 30.

CLEARING HOUSE
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

	1913	1912
Exchanges	\$40,600,296	\$34,570,876
Balances	2,256,843	1,304,814

United States treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$104,046.

ORGANIZATION OF BOSTON-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Since incorporation of Emery Steamship Company recently under Massachusetts laws there has been considerable activity as to just who were behind the new enterprise and what financing was proposed therefor.

It is said that the company will be under management of John S. Emery & Co. This is one of the oldest of reputable American shipping firms, and has maintained a Boston office for over 50 years. Following is the directorate of the new company: President, William H. Randall and treasurer, Ralph C. Emery, both of John S. Emery & Co.; Henry S. Snyder, vice-president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, representing the Charles M. Schwab interests; Allan Forbes, president of State Street Trust Company; Alonzo E. Locke of Adams & Co., and Harris Livermore and Joseph O. Proctor, Jr., Boston lawyers.

A capitalization plan has been determined upon as follows: \$700,000 first mortgage, 6 per cent bond issue, \$500,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred and \$500,000 common stock. The bonds will be secured by two steamers, Atlantic and Pacific, being built by Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, and will not be offered until delivery of these boats next summer.

It is understood that Steamships Atlantic and Pacific will be put into service on the Atlantic-Pacific line to operate to and from Boston through the Panama canal. They will take 850 tons of bunker coal, giving steaming radius of 8300 sea miles; and will be able to proceed as far as from Boston to Portland, Ore., without recouling. They will be the largest single-deckers ever built, being 406 feet long by 54 feet 6 inches beam, will carry 8900 tons dead weight on 24 feet 9 inches draft, and are expected to prove very economical freighters for lumber, coal, ore or other bulk trade.

With the coming into effect of the new duties, the margin of protection on the run of woolen and worsted fabrics and clothing will be reduced to 35 per cent, compared with all valorem duties under the existing woolen tariff of 30 and 35 per cent, aside from whatever degree of protection may have been afforded in some cases by the specific or compensatory duties which disappear with the advent of free wool. The protection will be substantially less than under the Wilson tariff of 1894, which left undisturbed the previous ad valorem duty of 50 per cent. During the period since the latter tariff the margin of difference between plain and machinery woolen goods has widened.

To woolen as well as cotton goods the manufacturers formerly have little to fear from immediate foreign competition. In this country are desired, and conditions abroad at present are such that no early influx of competing fabrics on a large scale is looked for. The effect of the new duties will be gradual. It may be that for a period of six months to a year there will be little adverse effect, unless in the event of a sharp business reaction abroad. Goods recently named for 1914 goods are believed as low as any which can be made for foreign cloth of equal quality. Eventually, however, manufacturers look for strong efforts on the part of foreign mills to capture some of the American market, and it will then become a question how far the foreign and ability of our mill managers to meet such a situation in strengthening the home industry.

In the woolen foreign competition, our mills will have the advantage of free wool, important in giving them freedom of action in the market, and to conducting to more the better and certainty with respect to wool prices. They will have well-developed selling organizations, intimate knowledge of the domestic markets, and the established merit of their goods. American wool-fabrics are believed to have more points of superiority over foreign lines than are generally realized. Another factor tending to hold the home trade in line has to do with comparative trade customs. Goods from abroad must be bought for cash instead of on several months' credit, and there is no chance for the frequent cancelling of orders, rejections and reclamations which give the home mills so much trouble at every period of receding trade conditions.

Another consideration having to do with both the great textile industries of this section is the prospect that in the very early future the European mills must raise their rates of wages following the lead of the American mills, which thus far have done much more than their foreign competitors to make the wages correspond to higher costs of living.

Statistics recently compiled show that trust companies of United States have banking resources amounting to \$5,400,000,000. Twenty years ago there were only 120 trust companies in United States with banking resources of \$441,000,000.

Special meeting of Illinois Central railroad will be held Nov. 14 to authorize \$120,000,000 bonds, of which \$51,000,000 are for refunding, \$42,000,000 for purchase of lines south of Ohio river, and \$27,000,000 for future improvements.

Paris cable says that French markets are showing signs of greater confidence, but there is no improvement in demand for securities. Money is firm, owing to turn of exchanges in favor of London. Private bank rate in Paris is 3 per cent minimum.

Contract was closed in London for construction of 500 miles of railroad in Cuba to cost \$25,000,000.

Dominion Coal Company in September produced 406,000 tons of coal, largest month's production in its entire history, and an increase of 27,000 tons over September a year ago.

In last three years volume of freight between Brazil and New York has trebled while amount received by three principal lines reaching New York has increased from \$707,000 to \$2,844,000.

Charles W. Armour, brother of Ogden Armour, says if consumers discontinue eating veal until the supply of cattle is brought back to its normal bottom level soon thereafter drop out of meat prices.

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LOOKS LIKE A GOOD YEAR FOR STEAMSHIP CO.

Most Satisfactory Record of Net Earnings for Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Since Its Reorganization

CONSERVATIVE POLICY

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies has now reached a point in its year's business where the most satisfactory record of net since reorganization seems assured. The only unexpected falling off in gross business during the next 3½ months.

At the lowest calculation the company will probably earn between \$1,575,000 and \$1,600,000 with which to meet the \$830,000 interest charge on its \$12,823,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred and \$500,000 common stock. The bonds will be secured by two steamers, Atlantic and Pacific, being built by Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, and will not be offered until delivery of these boats next summer.

It is understood that Steamships Atlantic and Pacific will be put into service on the Atlantic-Pacific line to operate to and from Boston through the Panama canal. They will take 850 tons of bunker coal, giving steaming radius of 8300 sea miles; and will be able to proceed as far as from Boston to Portland, Ore., without recouling. They will be the largest single-deckers ever built, being 406 feet long by 54 feet 6 inches beam, will carry 8900 tons dead weight on 24 feet 9 inches draft, and are expected to prove very economical freighters for lumber, coal, ore or other bulk trade.

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In the woolen foreign competition, our mills will have the advantage of free wool, important in giving them freedom of action in the market, and to conducting to more the better and certainty with respect to wool prices. They will have well-developed selling organizations, intimate knowledge of the domestic markets, and the established merit of their goods. American wool-fabrics are believed to have more points of superiority over foreign lines than are generally realized. Another factor tending to hold the home trade in line has to do with comparative trade customs. Goods from abroad must be bought for cash instead of on several months' credit, and there is no chance for the frequent cancelling of orders, rejections and reclamations which give the home mills so much trouble at every period of receding trade conditions.

Another consideration having to do with both the great textile industries of this section is the prospect that in the very early future the European mills must raise their rates of wages following the lead of the American mills, which thus far have done much more than their foreign competitors to make the wages correspond to higher costs of living.

Statistics recently compiled show that trust companies of United States have banking resources amounting to \$5,400,000,000. Twenty years ago there were only 120 trust companies in United States with banking resources of \$441,000,000.

Special meeting of Illinois Central railroad will be held Nov. 14 to authorize \$120,000,000 bonds, of which \$51,000,000 are for refunding, \$42,000,000 for purchase of lines south of Ohio river, and \$27,000,000 for future improvements.

Paris cable says that French markets are showing signs of greater confidence, but there is no improvement in demand for securities. Money is firm, owing to turn of exchanges in favor of London. Private bank rate in Paris is 3 per cent minimum.

Contract was closed in London for construction of 500 miles of railroad in Cuba to cost \$25,000,000.

Dominion Coal Company in September produced 406,000 tons of coal, largest month's production in its entire history, and an increase of 27,000 tons over September a year ago.

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WINTER WHEAT SEEDING NOW ALMOST DONE

NEW YORK—Winter wheat seeding has been completed in most states. Reports as to acreage agree generally that the Southwest will equal last season's area of 45 per cent of the total. Everywhere the soil conditions are favorable. In Texas and farther north the new wheat is above the ground and looking well. Meanwhile the markets are adjusting themselves generally to the changes in the tariff.

Pressure of Canadian supplies, with over 1,000,000 bushels in bond, is still the dominating factor, with Winnipeg quoting December at 81½, Minneapolis at 84½, and Chicago at 86½. Six days' receipts ending with Friday at Winnipeg alone were 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, compared with 7,000,000 at the three northwestern markets of Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago.

Exports of wheat for North America amounted to 79,441,000 bushels since July 1, against 52,575,000 bushels in 1912. Official acreage of wheat in Australia, the lowest in three years, the yield at 92,000,000 bushels, of which 62,000,000 bushels are available for export. New crop conditions in Argentina, if anything, improved in both wheat and corn.

Feeding conditions are still easy and stocks in second hands are three times as large as last year at this time when the crop was much larger.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE MAKES BIG GAIN

WASHINGTON—Despite a falling off in imports into the United States in the month of August and in the eight months ended with August, 1913, exports so increased that a comparison with the corresponding periods of 1912 shows a substantial increase in our aggregate foreign trade.

Imports for the month of August, 1913, amounted to slightly less than \$137,700,000, as against a little more than \$154,700,000 in August, 1912, a decrease of about \$17,000,000. On the other hand, our exports in August of this year amounted to more than \$187,900,000, as compared with somewhat more than \$167,800,000 for the corresponding month of last year, an increase of more than \$20,000,000, making an increase in the aggregate of our foreign trade of about \$3,000,000 in August.

The eight months ended with August, 1913, shows imports amounting to over \$1,156,500,000, but a decrease of over \$31,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1912. Exports, however, in the same period show a total value of more than \$1,515,100,000, an increase of almost \$100,000,000 as compared with the preceding year. In the aggregate our foreign trade shows an increase during the eight months of \$67,319,689 over 1912.

IRON AND STEEL AT BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM—Several furnace operators continue to sell pig iron at the stated price of \$11.50. Volume of current business has not been as great as in latter September, but it is sufficient to maintain the price level and draw freely upon accumulated stocks, which have been depleted to a comparatively insignificant quantity. It is doubtful if there is over 100,000 tons of good iron on the yards in Alabama today.

None of the manufacturers claims to have sold any appreciable amount of pig iron for 1914 delivery and none of them claims to have sold the \$11.75 tonnage, of which much has been said in the eastern trade journals. The one price, \$11.50, appears to prevail except in the case of some small lots and analysis iron.

ST. LOUIS MONEY MARKET EASIER

ST. LOUIS—There is a good volume of business being done at local banks and trust companies. The back-flow of money from the cotton-growing country to St. Louis being in its early stage, absorption of it by general business is taking place.

The incoming tide of funds is steadily enlarging, however, and unless demand from miscellaneous sources increases at a greater rate than bankers expect, reserves of their country correspondents will shortly work a change in the monetary situation from which easier rates may result. In anticipation of this, borrowers are holding off as far as practical.

SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) BONDS

Bids for the \$1,015,000 Springfield bonds, part 4s. and part 4½s., will be received by City Treasurer Tift until 12 noon, Oct. 20. There are \$450,000 4s. and \$565,000 4½s., all dated Nov. 1, 1913. The average maturity of the issue is 12.8 years, or, figuring separately the 4s. and the 4½s., 15 years for the 4s. and 11 years for the higher rate bonds.

SWIFT & CO.

CHICAGO—Early estimates are that the earnings of Swift & Co. for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last show a substantial increase compared with those of the previous year.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent today.

WESTERN FREIGHT TRAFFIC SHOWING SLIGHT DECLINE

Officials Report Somewhat Smaller Movement as Compared With Year Ago—Smaller Buying Attributed to Greater Activity in Agriculture

CHICAGO—Western railroad officials report a somewhat smaller movement of general freight than during the same period a year ago and loading reports indicate that the depreciation covered the greater part of the various classifications.

In the Northwest the movement of merchandise is not as heavy as in the past few weeks and miscellaneous freight last week showed a falling off of about 10 per cent. Grain shipments in that section were also smaller, some of the roads showing a loss of as much as 25 per cent. Livestock tonnage in the Northwest, however, held up well, showing a gain of about 12 per cent. In the Southwest a lighter movement of traffic also obtained with grain being 22 per cent under that of a year ago, livestock 10 per cent and a small percentage of loss in oil, coal and miscellaneous tonnage, the comparison between now and a year ago showing between 6 and 7 per cent decrease. Over the central West, the railroads appeared to do a better business than elsewhere and the first week of the present month while showing small losses in a number of classifications, the average increase over a year ago was about 3 per cent. Tonnage moving toward the South made an aggregate amount slightly in excess of that of a year ago.

While there is a good volume of business being handled in many of the leading lines of merchandise, buying appears to be slightly lower than in recent weeks. Most of the interior distributors have not had time to reduce their stocks to a point where extensive reorders are necessary and during the past week the attendance of buyers at the leading distributing points was considerably smaller than for a number of weeks past. The reason for this was the extensive activity in the agricultural districts, where farm work which was delayed by the long drought of the summer is being rushed so that it may be completed before winter sets in. This is diverting attention from the usual demand for merchandise of various descriptions, which usually comes along at this time of the year or possibly a week or so later. Most of the railroad men and other business interests are of the opinion that the slackening up of the movement of tonnage is partially due to the fact that cars are not available for the prompt movement of a large number of commodities.

The near approach of the putting of the new tariff into effect has created some uncertainty and hesitation, and is probably having its influence on general business as well as upon general values. The fact that there is an enormous amount of imported goods held in bond, some of which has already been released and some not, has also contributed to the feeling of uncertainty. On the other hand, however, many authorities believe that the effect has been discounted and some are still disposed to wait a short time longer before branching out or preparing for an expansion of business under new conditions.

The western monetary situation has shown very little change during the past week although some persons intimate that sentimentally at least, the situation has improved and the greater activity in the western investment market indicates that easier conditions really exist or that there is a strong probability that there will be further improvement in this direction in the near future.

The western iron and steel trade while continuing fairly active developed no new features. It was reported, however, that the railroads are showing greater interest than of late and that in some instances they have been active buyers, tonnage of steel rails for next year's delivery by western roads running up as high as 500,000 tons. Orders for new equipment are more frequent and buying of track supplies aside from that of rails has also shown more than usual activity during the past fortnight.

Railroads operating eastward from Chicago and St. Louis last week showed a gain of about 5 per cent in general tonnage over the same period last year and an increase of about 2 per cent over the preceding week. Owing to a considerable shortage of cars at Chicago and a moderate scarcity at other shipping points shippers are beginning to complain because of the inability of the railroads to furnish prompt facilities. The betterment in the volume of business, however, was made up of a diversified tonnage, which indicated that there is a general improvement in business in the sections covered by these roads. Officials are optimistic regarding the outlook but feel that the car situation is more than liable to become more congested than otherwise. Similar conditions existed with regard to the movement of westbound freight on these lines. Officials of southern roads say that there is a slight improvement in the movement of freight to the South.

CONSERVING FREIGHT CAR EQUIPMENT SAVES MONEY

PITTSBURGH—J. E. Townsend, traffic manager of the National Tube Company, has prepared a statement showing that the various subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation have done in the way of building up heavier car loads, resulting in great economies. He shows that in the year 1912 the average car load shipped by the American Bridge Company, American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, American Steel & Wire Company, Carnegie Steel Company, H. C. Frick Coke Company, Illinois Steel Company, National Tube Company, Pittsburgh Steamship Company, Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company and Universal Portland Cement Company, was 36.2 tons. In 1911 the average carload was 34.8 tons, so that there was an increase of 3200 pounds, or 1.8 tons, per carload in 1912 on out-bound shipments as compared with the previous year. This means that there were 76,105 fewer cars needed to handle an equal tonnage in 1912 as compared with 1911. Both the shippers and railroads benefited in the switching and weighing avoided.

Mr. Townsend says that 152,310 terminal movements were saved by the better loading of the cars of the steel corporation subsidiaries in 1912, according to these figures, and the expense of handling the 76,105 cars, both loaded and empty, through the various yards of the railroads from point of shipment to destination, meant a big money saving.

"Figure this in any manner that you may," Mr. Townsend says, "it will prove conclusively the money value of conserving the freight cars equipment, not only where there is a severe car shortage, but at all times. Consider what the shippers of the Pittsburgh district generally could accomplish in the way of creating a car supply by increasing the average load per car. Based on the total Pittsburgh district tonnage for the year 1912, an increase in the average carload on approximately the same basis as the record made by the United States Steel Corporation would have resulted in the same tonnage moving in 409,524 fewer cars. These figures not only indicate the large number of cars that would be available for shippers, but, based on an average haul of 100 miles, the increase of 1.8 tons per car would decrease the car mileage by 40,952,400 car miles."

While the Pittsburgh district tonnage is merely used as a basis for computation, Mr. Townsend says there can be no question that even a more remarkable showing could be made in increasing the average carload throughout the country if the railroads would bring this subject before the shipping public.

"If this question is taken hold of now,"

some uncertainty and hesitation, and is probably having its influence on general business as well as upon general values. The fact that there is an enormous amount of imported goods held in bond, some of which has already been released and some not, has also contributed to the feeling of uncertainty. On the other hand, however, many authorities believe that the effect has been discounted and some are

Leading Events in Athletics

MISS DODD WINS ANOTHER MATCH IN WOMEN'S GOLF

British and Canadian Champion Defeats Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia by 5 Up and 3 to Go at Wilmington

CARDS RUNNING HIGH

WILMINGTON, Del.—Miss Muriel Dodd, British and Canadian champion, took another step toward winning the women's national golf championship today by defeating Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia, 5 up and 3 to go in the second round of match play. Miss Dodd played her usual steady game. The cards:

Miss Dodd, out.....7 3 6 5 5 6 4 4—46
Mrs. Vanderbeck, out.....6 4 6 5 6 3 8 5—47
Miss Dodd, in.....4 3 3 4 7 4
Mrs. Vanderbeck, in.....5 4 6 6 7 5

Miss Gladys Ravenscroft of England defeated Miss Fannie C. Osgood of Boston by 3 up and 2 to play. Miss Marion Hollins of New York beat Mrs. E. H. Filler of Philadelphia, 2 up. Miss Harriot Curtis, Boston, won over Miss Mabel Harrison, Ireland, 4 up and 3 to play.

A great exhibition of golf was predicted for tomorrow when the pairings for the semi-finals were announced. Miss Dodd and Miss Ravenscroft, the English players who have shown such great form, were paired and will fight it out for the honor of playing the final. Miss Hollins of New York, will meet Miss Curtis of Boston.

The English players have attracted the greatest attention in the matches, and either of them will be made the favorite over the American to win out tomorrow for the finals. Miss Ravenscroft's card today follows:

Miss Ravenscroft, out.....4 7 3 5 7 4 5 5—44
Miss Osgood, out.....7 3 6 5 6 7 3 6 4—47
Miss Ravenscroft, in.....5 4 5 4 2 6
Miss Osgood, in.....6 4 4 4 6 5 7

When Miss Marion Hollins, the metropolitan champion, defeated Miss Florence Harvey of Ontario, and Miss Muriel Dodd, holder of the British and Canadian titles, won from Miss Violet Pooley of British Columbia Wednesday, the last of the Canadians were put out of play. Miss Hollins found it necessary to go to the home hole to win, while Miss Dodd won handsily with a four and four margin.

Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, the 1912 British champion, won from Miss Edith Rosenthal of Ravine and when Miss Myra Helmer of Middlethian was defeated by Miss F. C. Osgood of Brookline, the western representatives were eliminated. The defeat of Miss Helmer was perhaps the feature of the day, for the way she played in the recent western championship at Memphis led many to believe she would be a strong factor here. Miss Osgood proved to be a persistent player and it was this propensity which materially aided her to win the match.

It looked like a distinct victory for the West when Miss Helmer won three out of the first five holes. But Miss Osgood won the next two. She played both in par figures, and as the eighth and ninth were halves it left Miss Osgood within striking distance. She levelled the match at the tenth, and it was that way at the end of the twelfth. Winning the thirteenth and sixteenth, Miss Osgood settled the match by 2 and 1 on the seventeenth hole.

Four of the eight matches were decided by wide margins. Miss Hollins, however, found Miss Harvey an opponent worthy of her best game. First one then the other would take the lead, but it was only by a hole, never further away. The metropolitan champion found traps at the third and eighth holes from which difficulty she could not recover satisfactorily so that she needed eight at each and lost both. However, they were even at the turn. By the time the seventeenth was reached Miss Hollins was one up, and as the last hole was halved her margin was one. The metropolitan champion consistently outdrew her Canadian opponent from 30 to 60 yards.

Miss Harriot Curtis, national title holder in 1906, was given a surprise by Mrs. H. R. Stockton of Plainfield, who carried the match to the seventeenth hole. Mrs. Stockton, although consistently outdriven, did the better approaching and much better putting. When the turn was reached Miss Curtis was one up, but she sliced her drive and got into the woods in her second at the tenth, failed to get out on her third and then was bunkered once more before reaching the green, which permitted Mrs. Stockton to square the match. After that, however, Miss Curtis steadied and soon had a lead the other could not overcome.

In the late afternoon a bogey competition was run off. Miss Ravenscroft winning, finishing 3 up on the "colonel." Miss Ravenscroft handed in a medal card for 83. The summary:

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP
Second Round.
Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, beat Miss Florence Harvey, Hamilton, 1 up.
Mrs. E. H. Filler, Merion, beat Mrs. Arthur L. Cahn, Century, 5 up and 4 to play.
Miss Harriot C. Curtis, Essex County, Mass., beat Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield, 3 and 1.
Miss Mabel Harrison, Island Club, Ireland, beat Miss Caroline Palmer, Middlethian, 2 and 1.
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Cricket, beat Mrs. F. S. Colburn, Glenview, 4 and 2.
Miss Muriel Dodd, Moreton, England, beat Miss Violet Pooley, Victoria, B. C., 4 and 3.
Miss Fannie C. Osgood, Brookline, beat Miss Myra Helmer, Middlethian, 2 and 1.
Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, Brookline, England, beat Miss Edith Rosenthal, 6 and 2.

SCORES RUN HIGH IN COUNTRY CLUB FALL GOLF PLAY

Conditions Much Against Good Playing and Golfers Are Slow About Starting to Qualify

High scores were the rule in the matches played early this afternoon in the qualifying round of the annual fall tournament for the Country Club cup over the Clyde park links. Conditions were very much against good golf and only a few of the 78 players entered for the competition showed up for a morning start. Most of them preferred to wait until afternoon before starting, in the hope that conditions would improve.

Francis Ouimet the Massachusetts state amateur and national open champion started out about 1:30 being paired with Paul Tewksbury.

V. S. Lawrence of the Woodland Golf Club was the first player to get away, and up to 1 o'clock he had been followed by only 15 players. Mr. Lawrence turned in a card of 93, which tied him with J. B. Chase. The cards follow:

Player	Score	Player	Score
V. S. Lawrence, Woodland.....	48	—	93
J. B. Chase, Woodland.....	49	—	93
G. F. Willett, Country.....	45	—	94
C. T. Crocker, Country.....	48	—	95
C. D. Noyes, Crowe Point.....	46	—	95
W. T. Hollis, Woodland.....	53	—	102
John Shepard, Jr., Belmont.....	58	—	109

The best card of Wednesday's practice was a 79, made by W. P. Seeley of Brooklawn, the Harvard golfer, who led the field recently at Belmont in that open event.

A prize is offered for the player making the low score today.

G. DUNCAN TAKES CHANTILLY GOLF

LONDON—The Chantilly golf championship was won by the Englishman, George Duncan, of the Hanger Hill Club with a total of 304 strokes. Braid of Walton Heath, was second with 307 and Sherlock, of Stoke Poges, was third with 309. Then came Massey, of St. Jeandeluz, with 310 and after him two Englishmen, Gillies, of Woking, who led in the first round with 311 and Taylor, of Midsurrey, with 312.

Three hundred is considered a remarkably good score for this course so that the winner's play may be regarded as of a high order.

BILLIARD LEAGUE IS DISBANDED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The National Amateur Three-Cushion Billiard League, organized in 1910, has disbanded, according to an announcement by John G. Kling, the baseball player, who was one of the league's founders.

The league included New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Kansas City. All the cities except Pittsburgh, he said, had voted against continuing the organization. L. A. Curtis of Boston was president and Charles Peterson of St. Louis secretary. Mr. Kling said plans were on foot for the organization of a western league.

RECEPTION FOR HARVARD NINE

Harvard University will give a reception to the members of the varsity nine which won the series from Yale last June at the Harvard Union, Oct. 25. The players and coaches have been invited to be the guests. L. A. Frothingham '93, who captained the 1892 nine and Dr. F. H. Nichols '86, the former star pitcher, together with Dean Briggs, Coach Sexton and Captain Wingate '14 will speak informally.

NEW YORK SQUAD LEAVES ON TOUR

NEW YORK—The New York National baseball squad which is to go with the Chicago Americans on the world tour leaves this city today for the West. The party is made up of Mathewson, Myers, Hearne, Wiltse, Teebeau, Fromme, Doyle, Merkle, Snodgrass and Thorpe of the Giants; Lobert and Doolan of the Philadelphia Nationals and Lee Magee and Wingo of the St. Louis Nationals.

TO BANQUET ATHLETICS

PHILADELPHIA—Oct. 28 has been tentatively agreed upon as the date for a banquet which is to be tendered the Philadelphia Athletics by the fans of this city. Mayor Blankenburg and a committee are perfecting plans for the event. A parade is a part of the program already arranged for.

WEST POINT WORKING HARD

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Coach Daly is driving the West Point football squad in preparation for the game with Colgate Saturday. He regards this game as the midseason test for the West Pointers. Benedict and Pritchard are developing fast as kickers and will be relied upon in this department.

VARDON AND RAY WIN AGAIN

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Edward Ray and Harry Vardon, the British professional golf champions, defeated Ennis Miller and Jesse Carleton on the Northhandie links, Thursday. Ray negotiated the course in 72, which was 79 for bogey, and Vardon made the course in 75.

OPEN LEVEL WALKING RACE IN ENGLAND



(Copyrighted by Sport & General)

HORTON LEADING AS RACERS ARE NEARING BRIGHTON

YALE VARSITY TO HAVE HARD DRILL THIS AFTERNOON

Head Coach Howard Jones Plans to Work Football Men Strenuously for Game With Lehigh

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Head Coach Howard Jones has mapped out a hard secret scrimmage practice for the candidates for the Yale varsity football eleven this afternoon. Considerable progress has been made in the development of the team this week, but there is still lots more to be learned between now and Saturday, and as tomorrow will be a light one, today will be made extremely strenuous.

Coach Jones switched the lineup again Wednesday, presenting an almost entirely new set of men in the second consecutive daily scrimmage with the freshmen. The varsity was constituted largely of second string choices, nothing else being displayed in the composition of the backfield. The practice marked the return of Avery, Pendleton and Warren, and each seemed to have profited by his vacation.

The freshmen were unable to make an impression on the varsity line, but Easton's punting drove back the regulars repeatedly. For the varsity Castle was the best ground gainer. Two of the three touchdowns scored in the 30-minute activity were his, both from the five-yard line, which closed a series of 40-yard advances by his side. The first went over when he captured Wilson's forward pass, the next after he hit the tackle.

The other touchdown was made by Thompson who crashed into tackle for five yards after the varsity had made its most impressive gain of the afternoon, taking the ball 80 yards by short gains.

Among the coaching additions were Field, Flanders, Bigelow, Chamberlain and Walter Camp.

FIVE SHIFTS ON CORNELL SQUAD

ITHACA, N. Y.—Five changes in the Cornell varsity were made Wednesday when the team took the field for another offense testing scrimmage in which the varsity rolled up eight touchdowns by hard plunging through the line. Important shifts in the line were at center and guard. McCutcheon, the 100-pound right guard, was placed at center, supplanting Cool. Sherwood, a 200-pound man who has shown promise in the last few weeks, got McCutcheon's place at guard.

Another shift was the left tackle, where Guyer played, Williams being out of the game. A significant change occurred at left end, Mehauffey playing the position throughout, and Rees, the varsity man, going over to the second team. Mehauffey's aggressive work has commended itself, and it is believed that he will be a harder man to block than Rees. Quarterback Barrett may not play Saturday. Taber is taking his place on the varsity.

HARD PRACTISE AT DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H.—Coach Carver plans to put the Dartmouth varsity football candidates through another hard afternoon practice today in final preparation for the game with Williams Saturday. The men are looking for a hard game, and the coaches mean to have the team well coached.

"This week has been an especially hard one for the team. Wednesday found the players holding one of the longest scrimmage practices of the fall. There was a decided improvement in team play."

MAY JOIN FEDERAL LEAGUE

ST. LOUIS—George Stovall, former manager of the St. Louis Americans, has announced that unless he is given his unconditional release by that club, he will join the Federal league. It is said Kansas City has offered him a three-year contract.

THIRD WALKING RACE FOR CUP IS WON BY HORTON

Winner for Michael Trophy Does 53 Miles Between Westminster and Brighton in 8h.36m.8 1-5s.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The third race for the "Michael" cup from the Clock tower, Westminster, to Brighton Aquarium, promoted by the Polytechnic Harriers, took place recently. In addition to the Michael trophy, for which the race was open, the members of the Surrey Walking Club were competing among themselves for another challenge cup. The holder of the Michael cup, T. Payne, did not enter, but the winner of 1909, H. V. L. Ross, who, on Sept. 4 of that year, accomplished record time for the route, viz. 8h. 11m. 14s., was among the competitors. He, however, failed to finish after making a very promising start. Of the 37 competitors who started, 29 completed the walk. The length of the route was about 53 miles, and the winner, E. C. Horton, of the Surrey Walking Club, took 8h. 36m. 8 1-5s. to complete the distance.

The race started at 6 a. m. from the foot of the Clock tower in Westminster, and even at that early hour a large crowd had assembled to see the competitors cross Westminster bridge.

H. V. L. Ross completed the first mile ahead of the rest in 8m. 14 3-5s. Ross, G. A. Clark, and J. Butler kept close together for four miles, the former covering the distance in 35 1-2 minutes. F. Roberts came up to second place soon after this point, and after 1 1-2 hours' walking only 18 seconds separated the two leaders, Ross and Roberts. Ross then drew away and near Conisdon Horton drew up to second place, Roberts dropping back. At Redhill, 20 miles from the start, Ross' time was 3h. 2m. 3s., and he was closely followed by Roberts who came forward again, and Horton.

After leaving Horley matters changed considerably for the leaders. Ross fell back and eventually gave up at Crawley. Roberts also shortly gave up, as also did Butler. Horton led at 30 miles in 4h. 47m. 45s., and at 35 miles he gained a comfortable lead followed by W. Hghir and G. A. Clark. The leading trio moved easily and well, and some distance before the end of the race the result was evident. The times of the first six were: Horton 8h. 36m. 8 1-5s.; Hehir 8h. 40m. 54s.; Clark 8h. 56m. 36s.; Hubbard 9h. 14s.; Schofield 9h. 10m. 23s.; Russell 9h. 12m. 14s.

WESTERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OPENS TODAY

ST. LOUIS, Tenn.—The annual open golf championship tournament of the Western Golf Association started this morning over the links of the Memphis Country Club and with the leading professional players taking part some of the best golf expected.

W. J. Adams and M. J. Brady of Boston, with a score of 141, won first honors Wednesday in the 36-hole best ball tournament. Among the champions were Fred McLeod, Harry Chase, and George Mather, and W. R. Simpson, who was unattached, and J. B. Simpson, who was for second place, one stroke behind Adams and Brady, and J. B. Simpson, who was for second place, one stroke behind Adams and Brady, and J. B. Simpson, who was for second place, one stroke behind Adams and Brady.

The Boston pair played rather ordinary golf on the morning round, taking 78 for the 18 holes; but in the afternoon they made up for a deficiency of their morning play with a 67, two strokes better than the second best 18-hole score turned in by the Simpsons.

SIDELINE NOTES

The Lehigh varsity football team is getting a lot of practice in Yale formations in preparation for Saturday's game. The second team is playing the Yale style.

The open style of play as exemplified by the Oak Park high school last fall is evidently fitting in nicely at the University of Illinois this year if we are to judge by the scores made in the first two games.

Princeton appears to have a wonderful football player in Captain Driggs of the freshman eleven. He not only scored a touchdown against the varsity after a 55-yard run Wednesday, but dropped a goal from the field standing on the 43-yard line.

Floyd Flemming, captain of the Indiana University eleven, will have established a unique football record Saturday night. He has played every position on the team but center and he is to start Saturday's game with the University of Illinois at that position.

The backfield of the University of Michigan appears to be very weak this fall, and Pontius, the veteran line man, has been shifted to fullback. Efforts are being made to get J. B. Craig, the track man, to reconsider his decision not to play football. He was one of the best halfbacks in the West last year.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

When one looks at the names on the sheet of those left to play off in the last eight in the Canadian ladies' championship one immediately says: "What splendidly matched couples." First on the list came Miss Harrison and Miss Pooley and a battle royal that proved to be, the latter snatching victory on the home green after being 4 down at one stage of the game. Next came Miss Florence Harvey and Miss V. Henry-Anderson who struggled to the seventeenth, Miss Harvey was 7 down though her opponent pulled her even three times, but, the Hamilton player took the match by 2 and 1. Then came what is conceded to have been the greatest golf struggle ever seen in America between women players. Miss Dodd, in spite of the deluge of rain and the terrific wind went out in 38 and though Miss Ravenscroft played golf of which many a good man player would have been proud, was unable to hold her wonderful opponent beyond the sixteenth green.

Whispered rumors have been heard of Travis' remark about the fine wrist action Miss Frances Scott showed at Pinehurst this spring in the North and South tournament, in which it will be remembered she went out to Miss Myra Helmer, but even though she has been called "the Canadian Cecil Leith," even her most enthusiastic admirers never dreamed so young a player would account for Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow by 7 up and 6 to go. Miss Scott got a lead of 4 at the fifteenth hole and was never in danger after that.

In spite of the fact that the tournament had been opened to outsiders it is a great honor to Canadian golf that only one other was left in the last four, and she the holder of the world's greatest golfing title. Miss Dodd was opposed to Miss Frances Scott, and won by 5 and 4. Nevertheless, the young Canadian is worthy of the greatest praise. She held her formidable opponent with wooden clubs, and her iron work was fine. It was on the putting green that Miss Dodd showed superiority, but her greatest asset is her sureness, born of the fact that she so seldom misses anything. Miss Scott was not at her ease, but played pluckily.

The other match was about as even as it is possible for a game to be. Practically equal with wooden clubs, it was Miss Pooley's approach putting which enabled her to hold the putting of her opponent, who left herself some very long drives to get down—but as they were

dropping into the cup it did not matter. Miss Pooley had a lead of two at the tenth and the next three were halved by fine golf. The fourteenth went to the Hamilton player, and in spite of a missed approach she captured the sixteenth also by means of a good putt. The seventeenth was divided in par and the match went to Miss Harvey because of a 10-foot putt on the home green when her opponent's ball was lying an inch from the hole.

The final was a runaway game. Miss Harvey failed to get results with her mid-iron and was short with her approach putting. Her ball did not find the hole as on the previous day to make up for this. The driving and brassie work was fine by both, but the fact that Miss Dodd's easy perfect game enabled her to play faultlessly till the ninth gave her a big lead and forced her opponent into the position of having to take desperate chances. Par was only good enough for a half as Miss Dodd was playing and it was only at the twelfth, the last hole of the match that Miss Harvey, having given up any hope of catching up—swung at the ball with careless freedom. The two drives were over 200 yards, and the British champion had to play the odd, her perfect brassie shot made the long carry over the bunker and the ball lay four feet from the green. Miss Harvey made one last effort for Canada and put her ball a yard nearer the hole, but the half in par was all Miss Dodd needed and she added the Canadian title to that of Great Britain.

HARVARD TO RUN M. I. T. TEAM OCT. 22

The Harvard varsity cross-country team will run a practice race with the M. I. T. team Oct. 22. The race will probably be run over the new Harvard course at Belmont. The athletic committee sanctioned the following freshman schedule: Oct. 23, Arlington High; Nov. 1, Yale '17; Nov. 21, Andover invitation meet at Andover.

The athletic committee, on the recommendation of the student council, has voted tennis insignia to the men who represented Harvard in the intercollegiate tournament. The following received the letter: Capt. E. H. Wherry, R. Norris Williams, J. J. Armstrong and W. M. Washburn.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, October 16, 1913

Senate Promotion and Obligations

ON THE MERITS of the controversy in the House of Representatives between congressmen from the state of Alabama as to the disputants' fitness for promotion to the Senate, it is not our business to pass judgment. Citizens of the state, who now have direct control of the matter, will settle it in the light of facts due to such publicity as the direct election of senators makes possible. Of course this particular parliamentary skirmish has had unusual attention from the press owing to the prominence of the man involved. Mr. Underwood as head of the committee of the House which controls the legislative program, as framer of the recently-enacted tariff bill, and as candidate for the presidential nomination in the convention that chose Mr. Wilson, is so large a national figure that any impeachment of his character as a free man naturally must attract attention.

Yet interest in the personal aspects of the controversy, and in the dramatic setting of the forensic clash, should not obscure the larger political implications of the incident. The country is said to be waging a struggle for a "new freedom." Now freedom, whether of an old or a new type, implies liberty from obligations that hamper. It is the desire of the contemporary political candidate to escape hampering obligations that have gone with acceptance of funds for party treasuries that is leading him to define strictly whose money he will take and whose not. It is the determination of the American public to make conditions of freedom easier for candidates for office that is causing statute books to blossom out with new laws, restricting donations to party treasuries and limiting the amounts that candidates for office can spend.

Two decades of national history have seen a radical change of ethical sensitiveness on the issue of raising party and personal war funds. There are, in consequence, more free men in American public life today than there were when the century opened; that is, men who are under no admitted or implied obligations to pay debts by voting as their patrons wish them to. An aroused and purged public opinion has brought this to pass.

But there are other bonds of obligation than those of pecuniary aid that still bind some lawmakers and governmental executives. There are some victories at the polls only explicable on the ground of support given to candidates by organizations of a kind that care only for automatons who will register decrees dictated to them. Such officials are elected to be servants of a class or an organized body, and from the start they are barred against being free men obedient to moral duty and conscience.

THE citizen of Ohio who writes to the papers that when he was a young man his father brought him a "Kossuth" hat from New York, and that it was a tall plug, apparently reveals his parent in a base deception. The trade of a half century after the Polish exile's visit to America knew the broad-brimmed soft hat by the class name of Kossuth.

New Haven Bond Issue Strongly Treated

NOR to go into all the involutions of the matter settled by the Massachusetts public service commission when it gave its approval to the issue of \$67,000,000 of bonds by the New Haven railroad, there is cause for satisfaction in the contribution made by the hearings and the statements of the commission of its reasoning and of Mr. Anderson of his opinion in dissent. The knowledge of the relations of railroad finance to the public interest is enriched and clarified. The commission was confronted with a difficult problem, inasmuch as there was a necessity for the realization of money so pressing that the refusal of approval was made to appear the way of disaster, while there was still the policy of the state as to stock-watering and of limitation on bonded indebtedness to be respected and defended. The statement of reasoning by the commission leaves the impression that it somewhat qualified its defense of established principles of Massachusetts law and practice under the pressure of the company's urgent need.

The document that breaks away from the restraint of necessity and deals with the issues in the free fashion of resolute devotion to sound conduct is the dissenting opinion of one member of the commission. His objections to the indirect approval of an issue of stock, in violation of the state's anti-stockwatering laws, by the consent to put out the stock at a future time at par when there is no way of determining that it will not be worth much more, his analysis of the financial need and indication of the way it could have been met without the bond issue at a rate that is extraordinarily high, his rebuke of exploitation of a public service company by its officials and argument for express restraint on further wrong of the kind—these constitute a contribution to current discussion of great questions that has rare value.

Now that the New Haven is granted its request and the proceeds of its bond sale may be supposed to care for the needs of the future with the aid that will come from the unloading of wrongly held unrelated properties, trolley and steamship lines, it will be expected not soon again to knock at the door of the Massachusetts commission. Whatever may develop in future demands will be better dealt with if the papers in this case are studiously read and the searching observations of the dissenting member used as a guide. The protest will tend to make public service companies closer followers of sound policy and reluctant petitioners if there are questionable places in their records.

NEW YORK'S newest highest skyscraper is to have a total height of 901 feet, but 100 feet of it will be below the surface. Even those who enter it from the subway level are likely to be interested in knowing whether the elevator is going up or down.

NEWSPAPERS and readers on both sides of the Atlantic are pretty certain to doubt what Lord Northcliffe really meant when he said that American papers were slower than English. Slower to do what, for instance?

IT is, of course, a mere platitude to say that a good law is worthless unless it be enforced, but nevertheless, platitudes cannot be altogether avoided, especially with reference to the efforts honest and well-meaning, but mistaken, people are everywhere putting forth with the hope of bringing reform about through automatic processes. There can be no question with regard to the excellent intentions of those who framed and pushed to enactment the New Jersey basket law. That law provides that henceforth all fruits, berries and vegetables shall be sold in baskets of certain standard capacities. The object, plainly, is to prevent in future small dishonesties practised for so long a time by packers and handlers of those commodities. This law and another with reference to weights and measures go into operation within a short time. Penalties are attached to their violation which it is believed will insure their observance.

But it is contrary to experience that the mere fixing of legal penalties can prevent the commission of the offenses against which these laws are directed. New Jersey is one of the oldest settlements in the American Union and "Jersey justice," carried with it for years the inference that in this quarter, at least, the law might be depended upon to assert and vindicate itself at every turn, yet after three centuries—for this Dutch colony was settled in 1614—New Jersey is striving to accomplish through new legislation something which its people have always had it in their power to accomplish.

It may be assumed off-hand that New Jersey has been provided for many years with all the law necessary to compel, as far as law may do so, honesty in the packing and handling of fruits, vegetables and berries. All that has ever been required to put a stop to the small dishonesties from which housekeepers have suffered, not alone in New Jersey but elsewhere throughout the country, has been public interest enough in such matters to insure enforcement of the laws. The basket law will not enforce law like its predecessors; it will soon become a dead letter, an injury rather than a benefit, to the communities and to the people of the state, unless those communities and those people make it part of their business to see that it is respected. If they had done this with reference to laws already in existence, the basket law would not have been necessary.

Politics, Prisons and Penalties

THE sign all points to a considerable modification of the system of punishment in the United States, and some of the newer and wealthier of the Union already have adopted a considerable extent of the alternative of probation of the offender. The address given before the convention of the American Prison Association by Governor Foss of Massachusetts is worth noting. He speaks for a state that formerly led the others in matters of punishment, but that even now has some reformatory institutions that are admirable, and a probation system that is working fairly well.

But more radical steps lie ahead, according to the views of Governor Foss. The human material coming before the courts to be dealt with for offenses needs far more discriminating investigation and treatment than any present system of dealing with offenders provides. The state hereafter must differentiate more clearly between those who can be held responsible for what they have done and those who cannot. It must devise ways of punishment, where such is thought necessary, that will permit expansion of the best that survives in the convict rather than manifestation of the worst. Persons undergoing detention and reformation should be and can be made more nearly self-supporting than they are now, and they also should be permitted to earn funds for partial support of families and kindred. With prompt closer investigation by competent state officials of persons whom judges sentence, with a larger measure of self-support made possible for those who are detained in jail for any length of time, and with earnings made transferable to the prisoner's dependents, it stands to reason, argues Governor Foss, that the costs of the service would decrease much.

Like other men holding his attitude and his present high office, Governor Foss, when he comes to face and meet the concrete need, finds politics lying athwart the way. The spokesman has no compunctions about bartering places in the administrative, educational and disciplinary staffs of a state's altruistic and penal institutions. A cozy berth as officer in a jail or prison settles too many political debts. An institution having any considerable number of such appointees cannot do its work for its inmates. It becomes a crib out of which place-seekers eat, when it should be a salvage house for the repairing of humanity.

THE best any well grown community can do in the matter of providing wider highways for general traffic is to direct all new construction toward this end. Everywhere the older quarters of the older cities must, and should, for several reasons and generally speaking, remain as they are. If there is going to be any individuality in American cities, the present must not forever be headlessly bent upon wiping out the past. Had the desire for newness manifested itself 200, or 100, or fifty years ago as insatiably as it does today, there would be no old New York, no old Philadelphia, no old Boston, no old St. Augustine, no old New Orleans, nor, speaking for Canada, no old Montreal and no old Quebec. Even as matters stand now modernity is so prevalent in city planning and in civic architecture on this continent that the monotony of it wears upon the traveler. If it were not for the few remaining old districts of the older towns it would be useless for the tourist in the United States and Canada to attempt to shake off upper Broadway, New York; State street, Chicago; Olive street, St. Louis, and Market street, San Francisco, for in one form or another the urban prospects of which these thoroughfares are types are in evidence everywhere.

It would seem to be the wise thing, laying the generations to come in thought, to let that which is done, or the best of that which is done, remain. Coming centuries will thank this one if it shall refuse to destroy everything in material construction that preceded it. But it will be equally wise in making all new urban improvements, whether as regards streets, boulevards, squares, circles, parks or buildings, to take present-day necessities and present-day ideals into consideration. This age may erect its monuments without blotting

Full Measure in New Jersey

out the work of any other age. Human carelessness and neglect are too active as agents of destruction to require assistance from those whose fondness for the new outweighs all regard for the old.

Toronto, Can., is fairly representative of American cities that are proceeding along the more rational line. They are looking forward rather than backward; instead of wasting time in efforts to undo what has been done, they are setting their thought and energies toward new achievement. Toronto, for example, is constructing wider streets in its new additions, setting aside traction reservations, constructing roadbeds to meet the demands of motor power and generally providing twentieth century improvements for its twentieth century expansions. There is coming into existence a new Toronto, but it does not need to and it is not going to crowd out of existence the old Toronto of which the people of Ontario will grow more and more fond as the decades roll by.

IT is the purpose of the American Association for International Conciliation to carry on a propaganda of instruction so that governments in all parts of the world may be brought to realize, through the pressure of public opinion, that there is a better way of settling differences than by the sword. Arbitration is one step toward minimizing international disputes. But a better way still, says the international conciliation organization, must be to popularize the get-together movement so that nations with differences to adjust can of themselves attend to such affairs without the necessity for calling in a third party.

The presence in Rio de Janeiro of Robert Bacon, the former United States ambassador to France, in the interest of the American Association for International Conciliation, with the attention shown the distinguished visitor to Brazil, should prove that there is an occasion for great opportunities and of duties no less great to be performed. The South American republic is today one of the prime factors in Pan-American development. Its people are prosperous. Intelligent government marks the advance of Brazil at every step. Mr. Bacon has been speaking before audiences in Rio de Janeiro that know what world-culture means to individual countries. Peace is valued for what it is and what it does in the great republic of the South.

It is, therefore, not surprising to learn that the reception tendered Mr. Bacon evidences how much Brazilians welcome any statesman who can bring them a worthy message. Conciliation is a term that must come to mean much to all the nations in America. Expressions that carry solicitude need not be taken as signs of interference in the internal affairs of other lands. Brazil could be brought to realize that a word of caution, spoken in all kindness, may avert an international catastrophe. Argentina and Chile could be induced to similarly where, for instance, Mexico is concerned; if the leading countries south of the Rio Grande could see their way to advise their distraught neighbor, and yet not overstep the boundary of advice, then the conciliation movement would be made an effective measure. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bacon, with his knowledge of the workings of the United States department of state, of which he was once assistant secretary, will be able to impress Brazil with the country will exert itself as a conciliative factor when there is need.

WITH the adoption of the camera into the outfit of the common household there has come not alone the addition of a means of pleasure that has ceased to be discussed because of its commonplaceness but the possibility that photography will not be taken as seriously as it deserves. A generation ago the securing of a portrait of a member of the family was an event of grave importance, as perhaps may be established by the extreme of gravity found to have been recorded in the result. In rare instances the home would be photographed with the members of the household invisible because not made ready to the required degree for so august a proceeding. In contrast there is now the intimate and the indiscriminate recording of all that may for the moment have an interest.

With this charming recklessness of the camera's use comes a carelessness in preservation, and what is worse, an indifference to developing the best of the artistic possibilities. In the snapshot profusion there is contentment with much less than the fineness of treatment of the subject and of the plate that makes common photography more than passably worth while. At this point there will may enter the camera club. Association everywhere lends impetus to excellence in individual effort and competition spurs to better care and skill.

Where the camera club exists it is revealed that there is much to the craft beyond the easy printing of offhand negatives. Study of the process grows away from the simplicity to which the devices of the camera-makers have brought it. The common practise is lifted to a better appreciation as well as to real skillfulness. There is a great field here, too little appreciated by the snapshot majority of mankind. An instance of the discovery of wealth in the field is supplied by the program of the Portland (Me.) Camera Club, which beginning with this week finds ample topics for weekly meetings extending to the middle of April. Nearly all are technical, the chemical principles and their application being the foundation, and the details as to exposure, developing, printing, retouching, being considered, with evenings spent on single processes. Quite possibly this club has advanced beyond the limits of ordinary concern—it is now a section of the Portland Society of Art and removed from amateur classification. None the less it affords a hint of what photography may become if it be given an attention that it richly deserves and amply rewards.

The grouping of people who have more than a careless concern in the use of the camera is easily brought about in any town or neighborhood, and there can be no question that it may be far from the least profitable of combinations for progress.

IT is predicted by one enthusiast that the Panama canal will cut the price of beef to 10 cents a pound. If by any possibility this prediction should be fulfilled, the beef cut will put the one at Culebra in second place.

IT MAY take some time for the world to become used to it, but the title of "President of China" seems destined to become a familiar one.

What Brazil Can Do for Peace

Camera Clubs Bettering Amateur Ways

Wider Streets for the Cities